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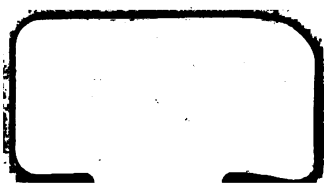
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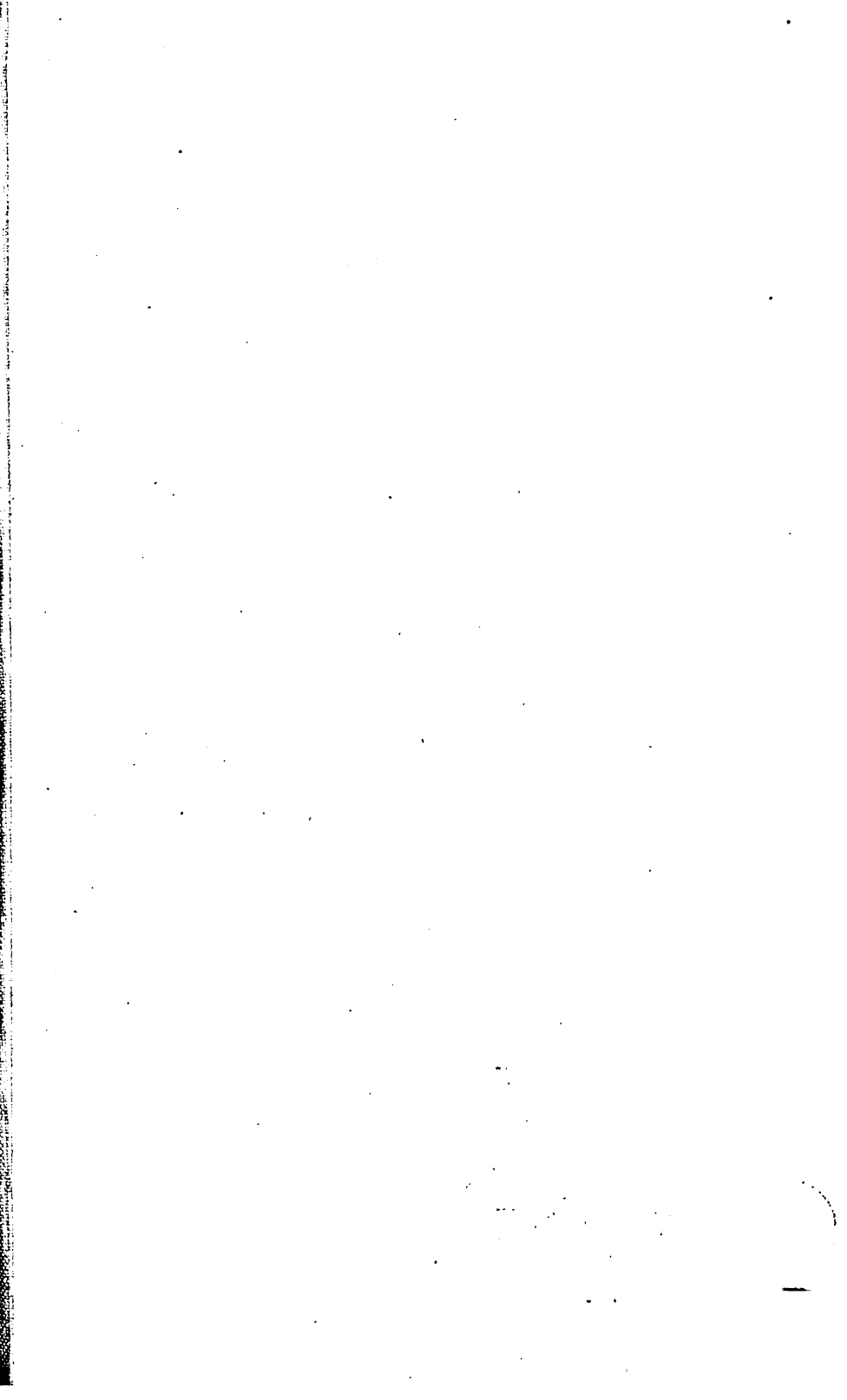
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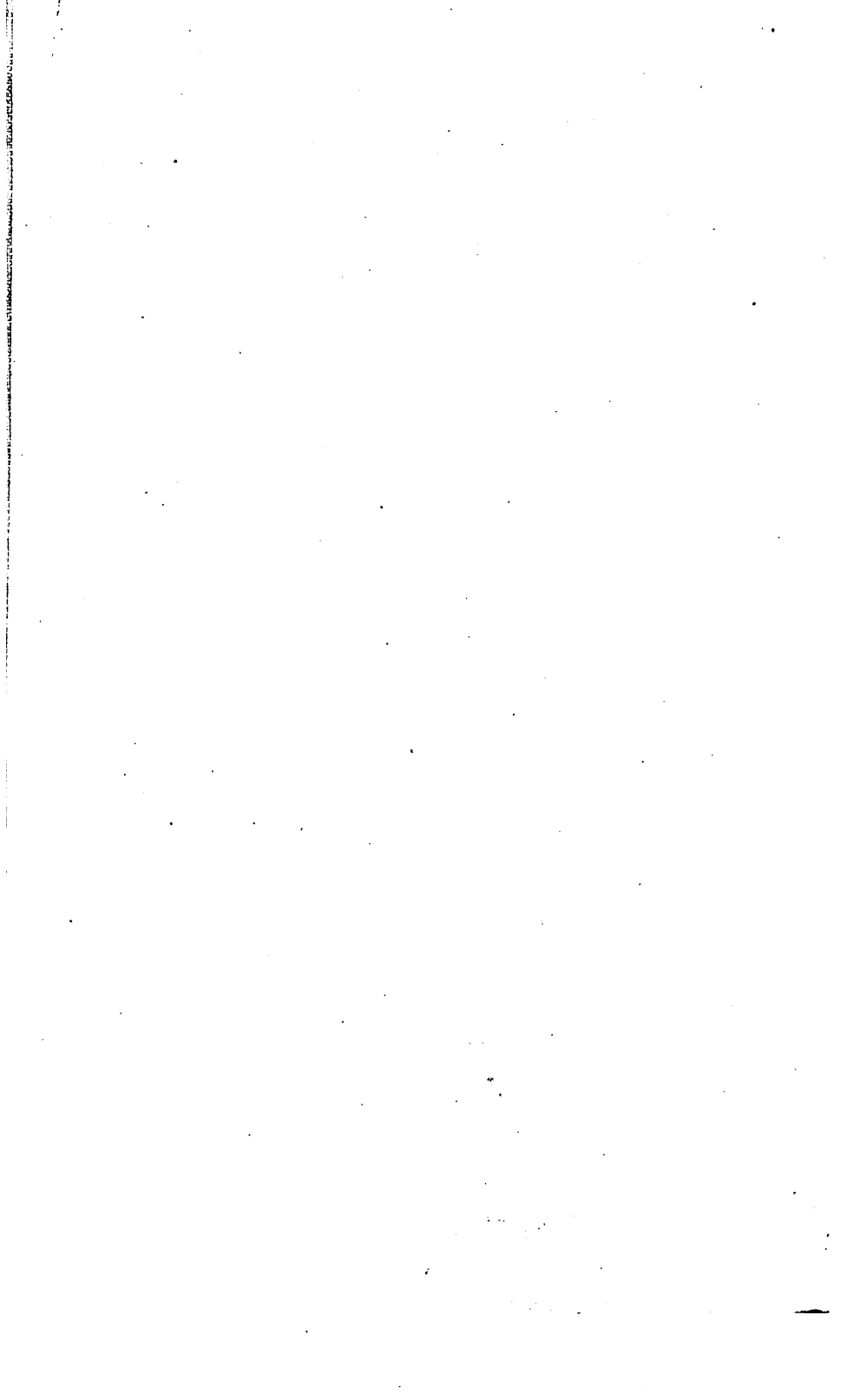
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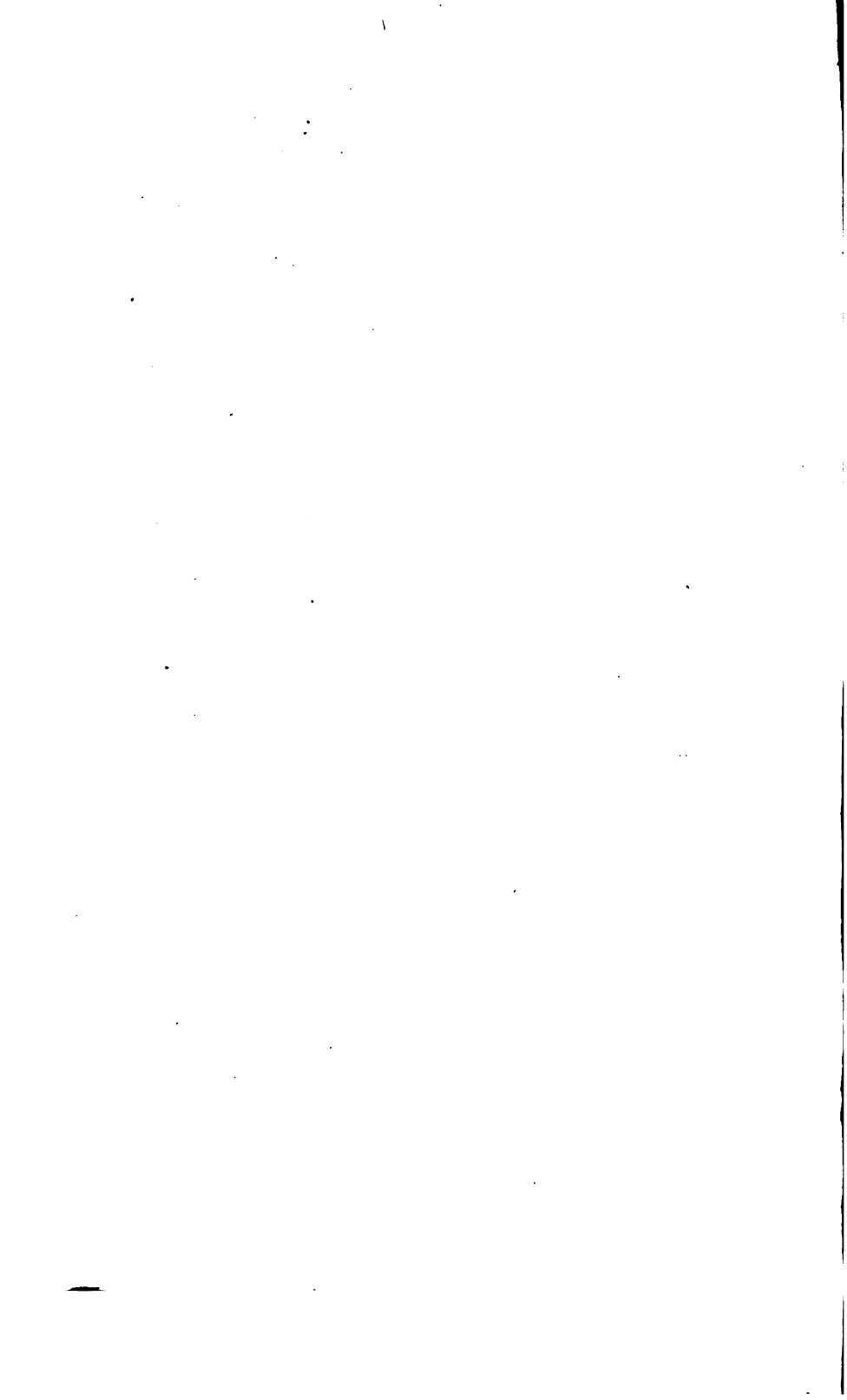
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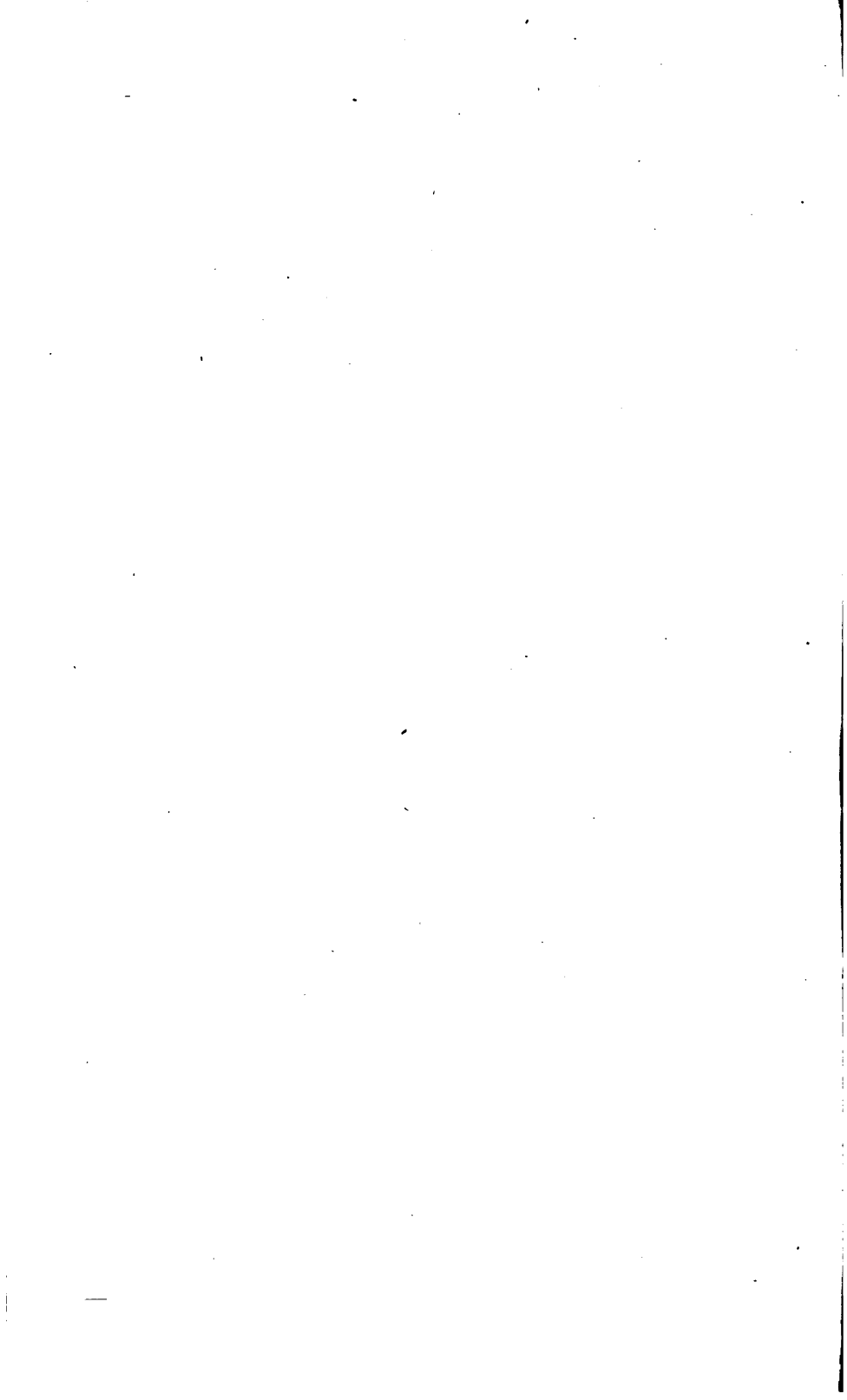






THE UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE.

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THE
UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE
DESCRIBED AND DELINEATED.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SECTION

BY

GEORGE VERE IRVING, F.S.A. SCOT.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE STATISTICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION

BY

ALEXANDER MURRAY.



VOLUME THIRD.

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ITEMS OF INQUIRY

FOR A

Descriptive and Statistic Guide for the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

CRAWFORD TO CARLUKE.

Aim to show present in contrast with past condition of the Parishes.

ACREAGE; extent, how and of old farmed; crops, rotation of.	a
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,—farm implements: <i>full</i> .	b
ANECDOTES, if locally instructive. Historical memoranda, if valuable.	c
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Preliminary notice of Antiquarian and Geological matters will occupy the first pages of the Work—full and carefully classed tables of valuable figures will close it. Maps and Illustrations will be given.

June 30, 1859.

A. M.

ERRATA.

At p. 291, Vol. I., reference is made to a keen dispute between the Abbot of Kelso and the Templars of Culter, etc.; the original information for that remark will be found at p. 342 of the Statistical Account of Lanarkshire—the reverend writer having confounded the *burn* of his parish with the “broad, deep, and rapid” stream of the Dee, in the north, as it flows between the parishes of Mary-Culter and Peter-Culter.

At p. 259, Vol. I., the height of Culter-fell is printed as being 5426 feet, for which read 2456, as elsewhere, and more than once, given in this Work.

At p. 259, Vol. I., reference is made to the mansion of Netherurd as being in the parish of Drummelzier, for which read the *parish of Kirkurd*.

At p. 459, Vol. I. (*the error of the Volume*), the status of the resident in Libberton parish is given as that of a farmer; *it was that of a Norfolk landowner, of old family, great wealth, etc.*

At p. 61, Vol. III., the valuation figures (1863-4) for the parish of Covington and for that of Coulter have been transposed; *i.e.*, those for Covington should read as for Coulter, *et vice versa*.

In volumes dealing so largely with facts, and giving figures so profusely, other errors will be discovered; but it is hoped that the pages will give internal evidence that an earnest desire has throughout prevailed to produce the information faithfully and carefully.

A. M.

A P P E N D I X.

THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UPPER WARD.

BY

A TENANT FARMER IN THE DISTRICT.

THE ancient system of agriculture as practised in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire differed in no respect from that pursued in other districts of Scotland at the same altitude above the level of the sea. The absence of great towns and the scantiness of the population rendered the agriculture of the past—a period dating backwards from about the year 1790—more an object of provision for the immediate wants of those engaged in it than a great manufacture of raw produce, as it has since become. The altered state of the country, and the various improvements introduced in cultivation, have produced a change in rural industry which renders it unnecessary to enter upon any description of the district further than relates to what may be styled the era of modern agriculture; and to that this sketch will be confined.

CLIMATE.—As climate is an essential condition of the growth of crops, without which a favourable soil will not avail, that of the Upper Ward will form the first subject of notice. From the small extent of the district, being little over forty miles in length, and less in breadth, it is, from the greater or lesser elevation, and their situation in reference to more mountainous tracts, that any variation in the climate of particular parishes can exist. The extremes are presented by the sunny banks on the trough of the Clyde in Carluke parish, about 400 feet above the sea, reputed one of the finest fruit-producing districts in Scotland, and the village of Leadhills, at an elevation of upwards of 1000 feet, where the cereals scarcely ever ripen, turnips seldom bulb, and the chief care-requiring agricultural, or rather horticultural productions are the early potato and the hardy Scotch red kail, whilst grass furnishes the most valuable herbage to which manure can be applied.

In Carluke parish the soil on the haughs is well adapted to the culture of wheat. These haughs, however, are of very limited extent.

The remainder of the parish rises rather abruptly from the river, so that the greater part of even this, the lowest of the Upper Ward, is confined to the cultivation of oats and barley, and has the greater part of its surface in grass as the most profitable crop.

The great and abrupt rise in the elevation of the valley of the Clyde, occasioned by the falls of the river in the neighbourhood of Lanark, renders the rest of the Upper Ward unfit for the growth of wheat. Being situated near, and in a great measure consisting of, elevated mountains, the climate is generally rather variable, and the rainfall, although not so great as in some districts farther west, is yet very considerable on the whole. Thus it becomes more profitable to devote the greater extent of arable land to grass rather than to the growth of corn, and a large portion of the cultivated land being more or less steep, the expense of working it, combined with the fickleness of the climate, renders the practice still more common. Wheat was certainly more extensively cultivated of old than at present, notwithstanding all the modern improved modes of agriculture, but this is easily explained. In former times, any good land might be profitably employed in the growth of this grain for home use, at a time when roads were few and bad, and the difficulty of procuring supplies from the more favoured districts operated as a sufficient counterpoise to the variable yield, or the general inferiority of the sample. Now, owing to the improvements of the roads, and the more recent introduction of railways, it can be supplied with greater advantage from the lower districts of the country. Indeed, the growth of grain in the district has become subservient to the dairy and the fattening of stock.

TERMS BY WHICH LAND IS HELD.—The terms on which land is held have a most important bearing on its agricultural prosperity. In this particular there is little variation throughout the district, the general custom being to grant leases of nineteen years' duration for both sheep and arable farms. About the conclusion of the American War of Independence, in consequence of dull trade and general financial depression, many of the tenants in this district, as well as elsewhere, obtained from their landlords leases of three nineteens, as the phrase was, at a low annual rent, to induce them to take the land at all. Of such as availed themselves of this opportunity, a few realised considerable wealth, either from their greater original capital, which enabled them to hold out through the bad times, to the high prices of the last French war period, or from their possessing greater sagacity and energy than their neighbours.

SIZE OF FARMS.—The size of arable farms in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire varies from about 100 to 500 acres; many ranging from 100 to 200 acres—an extent which enables the farmer personally not only to undertake the superintendence, but also to overlook, as far as practicable, the *minutiae* of out-door labour, of the barn, and of the treatment and feeding of the live stock, whilst the labours of

the dairy and the kitchen are under the active charge of his wife; a considerable part of the labour in this department being often shared by her. The number of cows kept seldom exceeds 25 or 30.

Although the system of dairy farming is that which in general characterises the agriculture of the Upper Ward, there are instances where very few cows are kept, beyond those necessary for the family, and where the main object is the rearing and feeding of cattle, or more frequently of sheep. Such farms are generally of the largest size, and composed of soils particularly adapted for turnip cultivation.

The average rent of the old cultivated or croft land may be stated at present at about £2 10s per Scotch acre; the outfield land, which has been later subjected to the process of green cropping, at £1 10s; while that lately lying in comparatively unproductive pasture cannot be set down as on the average above 10s. The smaller farms, having less of the latter kind of land, and being more easily wrought, from having been more frequently subjected to the plough, have generally commanded more per acre than similar soils on those of larger size. The latter class of farms, from their extent and the improvements now thought desirable by landlords, require so much more capital, and entail so much greater risk, that there have been in general fewer competitors for them than for the smaller holdings. It may be remarked, however, that from the increase of capital, a more generally-diffused spirit of enterprise, the introduction of a higher class of implements and machinery, and an altered system of farm management more especially adapted to large farms, they now command proportionately larger rents than formerly.

CAPITAL.—The capital required for the smaller farms may range from £500 to £1000; for the larger, from £1000 to £2000, and upwards. But probably the largest part of the arable land is held by tenants whose capital will average about £750 or £800, embarked chiefly in dairy cows and young cattle, and the horses required for the labours of the farm, with a few young ones annually reared. To give a clearer idea of this matter, we may remark that capital to the extent of about four and a half years' rental is requisite for the stocking of both sheep and arable farms.

Of exclusively sheep farms there are not many in the Upper Ward. In most of the parishes there are, however, a number of farms where sheep husbandry forms the most important department, at the same time that considerable attention is also paid to the dairy and cropping. In these cases, from 10 to 15 cows are frequently kept, and have equal care bestowed upon them with the sheep. On some, where the land suited to milk-cows can be spared from that appropriated to the sheep stock, it has become a custom of late years, to let from 20 to 40 cows to a "Booer," who is said to "boo" or rent them; and who pays for each cow a stipulated amount, either in cheese or money. In such cases the farmer himself keeps no more cows than are sufficient to supply dairy produce for family use, except the small

quantity required in spring for the lambs whose dams are unable to provide for them. In such farms fewer servants are kept; the cows having oftener a proportion of natural pasture, and deriving more of their winter food from meadows, in the form of hay, which require less labour than where turnips and straw are their chief support.

From the ease with which a large extent of sheep land can be superintended by one master, a general practice has prevailed, for the last eighty years, of one tenant holding two or more farms. The wild nature of these "led" farms, having ordinarily no land at a low enough elevation for the growth of grain or green crops, has caused them to be consigned to the care of shepherds, who are only visited by their masters at the principal handlings. Many of them, from their high situation, are peculiarly liable to storms, and to the loss, in bad years, of the greater part of the stock, circumstances which not only lead to the smallness of the rent, but tend to keep them in the hands of men of large capital.

The practice of holding led farms prevails less extensively in Lanarkshire than in some other parts of Scotland; neither are so many of the Lanarkshire store farmers holders of land elsewhere. This, however, has rather been on the increase of late, and a few of them hold very extensively in the north.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Of these, one by which the extension of modern agriculture has been much aided, is the thrashing machine. In the Upper Ward it has almost superseded the flail, except in the case of crofters and villagers cultivating small patches of land, where the labour of old men once used to it can be had cheaply. Instances of machines for one horse even are not uncommon on small occupancies where only one is kept, and where the operations of ploughing and such as require two horses are carried on by *two* such occupiers conjointly. The accounts of the dates of the *first* erection of thrashing mills in several parishes vary from 1790 to 1805, but they had become pretty general by 1810. Since that date several individuals have established themselves as millwrights, whose chief employment is in connection with these machines. Of late, many farmers employ the English portable steam machines, which thrash and partly dress from 70 to 100 bolls per day.

The mills in general use separate the chaff from the corn, but do not prepare it for the market, so that the finishing part of the operation is performed by manual labour, partly by means of the riddle or *ree*, and partly by the hand-fanners. The latter seems to have been common in the district for a considerable period before the introduction of the mill. Many barns still exist with the doors placed opposite each other, for the purpose of carrying away the chaff by the draught thereby occasioned on a blowy day when the corn and the chaff were tossed or shovelled up before it. The prejudice against the first introduction of fanners seems to have been great. They were often styled "The Devil's Wind."

In probably one-half of the mills water power is employed, which, from the nature of the district, both as to rainfall and inequality of surface, is to a great extent available without much expense; and steam power is used in little more than a dozen cases in the whole district. The remainder are driven by horses.

Shortly before the introduction of thrashing machines, an improvement took place which was productive of a scarcely less saving of labour. This was the substitution of ploughs with two horses for those drawn by three or four. This change was contemporaneous with, and perhaps originated in, the use of iron instead of wood in the manufacture of the plough. These iron ploughs have now universally superseded the older implement, although the latter for a long time continued to hold its ground. Many gave a preference to it from the idea that the iron one had a tendency, by its greater weight acting on the bottom of the furrow, to cause a greater consolidation of the subsoil. The chief recommendation of the wooden plough was its cheapness—the average price being about 13s 6d—less than a fourth of that of an iron plough. On the other hand, the iron implement can be formed with much greater ease and certainty on any pattern, and, above all, possesses the great advantage of durability. The saving produced by the introduction of the two-horse plough, performing as much work in the day as the older ones with three or four horses, consists not only in the smaller number of horses now used, but in enabling the farmer to dispense with the services of the gaudsman or boy who formerly assisted the ploughman. The plough in general use is identical with, or similar to, that commonly known as “Gray’s Plough,” so called from the manufacturers, at Uddingstone, near Glasgow, and it is considered as fully sufficient for the requirements of the district when in the hands of an experienced ploughman. In some districts there has arisen a feeling in favour of the attachment of wheels to the ploughs. The greater ease with which the wheeled plough is held enables a boy, or “hafflin,” to perform satisfactory work, which is a consideration in the scarcity of hands and rise in the price of labour. There is no doubt, too, that, from the increased cultivation of farms, apart from the comparative merits of these two classes of ploughs, the land is now much better adapted for the wheeled plough than it was formerly. Turnips and potatoes are drilled up with the double plough, which is well suited for the free moulds of the Upper Ward.

Within the last ten or twelve years a most important implement in the cultivation of green crops has been introduced, viz., the grubber. This was, until lately, generally of the kind known in East Lothian as “Finlayson’s Triangular,” with a wheel at each angle, and drawn by three or four horses. A lighter grubber, somewhat similar to “Tennant’s Patent,” and suitable for two horses on well-cultivated farms, has now much superseded Finlayson’s. The grubber has almost entirely abolished the use of the plough in spring, for turnip

and potato land; the practice being to plough the land in autumn with a strong furrow, in some cases with three horses, where the soil is strong enough, and the subsoil such as to warrant the practice. Besides overtaking more work than the plough, the grubber does not expose the soil to the influence of drought, which in very dry seasons, such as that of 1859, is especially advantageous. It is also superior to the plough in freeing the soil of couch grass, or *wrack* as it is called, and must be considered as altogether a *sine qua non* of advanced turnip husbandry, especially on light lands.

The harrows in general use are the wooden rhomboidal, with iron teeth, which seem to hold their ground against the superior zig-zag patent iron harrow, probably from the general character of the soils—stiff clay seldom occurring. They are equally used for covering the grain seed and harrowing turnip land. Another kind, well known as the brake or break harrow—a name very significant of its use—is employed for the latter purpose in cases where the land has been recently broken up or is peculiarly foul.

Besides the grubber for general cultivation, the drill-grubber may be particularised as an important auxiliary in the cultivation of green crops. This implement is of only recent introduction, and not yet generally employed. The drill-harrow, or *hurkle*, has long been in use, probably since the introduction of turnip husbandry, about the beginning of the century. On all average-sized farms, the double-drill turnip-sowing machine is in general use, and probably few new single ones are now ordered, the saving of labour being of so much importance at the season of sowing.

Another important change, occurring within a comparatively recent period, has been the universal substitution of the scythe for the reaping-hook. The scythe, except for hay, had no place as a harvest implement till about twenty years ago. About ten years previously, the toothed or serrated hook or sickle had been superseded by the scythe-hook, which may be said to have paved the way for the introduction of the scythe. Shearing with the scythe-hook, as practised by the Irish—who seem to have been the medium of its introduction into the district—so far resembles mowing, as it is a mowing and gathering at the same time by one individual. Mowing appears now to have become universal in the district, the long-established practice of stooking the mown rye-grass for seed, perhaps making the change easier than otherwise it might have been, as the one operation so far resembles the other. The only difference is that, in the case of grain, the swathe is laid to the standing corn, whilst, with the hay, it is laid away from the uncut grass. The change was also recommended by the greater ease with which three good mowers could be got than a dozen good shearers. It also provided a much fitter employment for the women than the hook. In harvest, the ploughmen generally wield the scythe. On the larger farms some extra hands may be employed. The bandsters

are generally hired for the harvest, although "hafflins," or half-grown lads, engaged for the whole summer, may, to some extent, perform this work. The female servants, and occasionally an additional woman or two, are employed lifting to the mowers, whilst boys and girls are employed in raking and making bands. There are a few reaping machines, but as the crops are generally oats, and not, in most seasons, so strong as to be unsuitable for the scythe, the latter seems well adapted for most of the district, and so long as extra hands can readily enough be got for harvest labour, will probably remain so. Reaping machines, however, are, on the whole, rather unmanageable in a country so undulating as the greater part of the Upper Ward; and, fifteen hands being needed to work the machine to profit, few farms, in the upper districts particularly, can muster that number.

As to grain-sowing, the implement most in use is the broad-cast machine, which is considered advantageous in distributing the seed more regularly than by the hand, effecting a saving of seed, besides the great saving of skilled labour at such an important season.

FENCING AND DRAINING.—The existence of fences was, to a very recent period, the exception rather than the rule, even in the agricultural parts of the Upper Ward. The stock, consisting almost entirely of cattle, were divided into two *hirsels*—the milch cows and the young cattle or *yeild beasts*, each lot under the care of a herd-boy or girl. The croft land in grass, and any good natural pasture, fell to the share of the milch cows, whilst the outfield, or moorland pasture, was grazed by the others; and, fences seldom separating these herds from the patches of corn that occurred here and there, all depended on the watchfulness of the attendant and the collie dog; and carelessness or want of skill on the part of the herd resulted, not only in damage to the crops, but in injury to the cattle of which they had the charge. Farmers now avail themselves of fences, where they can be had, on payment of a remunerative interest on the money expended by the landlord in their erection.

The fences in the agricultural districts, erected eighty or ninety years ago, consist of an earthen dyke formed from a ditch running alongside of it, on the summit of which a thorn-hedge was planted; or, in other cases, of two hedges planted on the edge of a dyke, formed from two ditches, one running along each side. The dyke in this case was about five feet wide at the top, and with the ditches, took up about twelve feet altogether. In the latter case hard-wood trees were often planted between the hedgerows, and in the former at intervals among the thorns. These trees, however, were seldom planted where thorns were likely to thrive well and grow to a good height. Had it been totally omitted, these fences might, with ordinary care, have continued good till the present day, but the trees have, in most cases, smothered the hedges, and however advantageous as shelter, they now serve but little purpose as fences. These fences seem also to have been, in many instances, intended to serve as drains

for cutting through springs, and consequently were planned according to the nature of the surface, so that the enclosures were often very small in size and irregular in outline. Thorn-hedges in single rows, with or without a ditch, as the land was wet or dry, have all along been planted to some extent, but are not very common. Dry stone dykes, except in the moorlands, where sheep husbandry prevailed, were seldom used, and then chiefly as marches or fences between different farms. In fact, the greatest portion of even the agricultural districts continued almost without fences till very recently. In some places a considerable extent of hedges has been recently planted, but within the last ten or twelve years by far the greatest part of the fences erected have been of stobs and wire. In the pastoral districts stone dykes still continue to be the main kind of fence, and having the advantage of considerable shelter in themselves, will hold their ground wherever materials of good quality can be readily obtained. Where these are scarce, or the situation, by its difficulty of access or extreme steepness, is ill suited for this class of wall, wire fences have been introduced, in many instances, with great success.

As already remarked, the old fence of hedge and ditch usually served the purpose of draining the field to some extent. These, with cross ditches cutting up the land into small subdivisions in proportion to its wetness, seem to have been the only kind of drains known at the time these fences were formed, which, from the age of the hedge-row timber, appears to have been about eighty years ago. This leads to the belief that under-drainage was not then practised in the district. Since that period, drains formed of the stones gathered from the land, without any apparent regard to their size, have been executed to a considerable extent for carrying away spring water, or cutting between the wet and the dry on a declivity. Wherever such drains had really any considerable perennial run of water, they have been permanent advantages to the land, serving the purpose intended even to the present day. In other cases, they have generally become choked with earth. They were generally conducted, wherever practicable, across the field to the nearest point of the fence ditch, instead of running straight up and down the declivity, according to the most approved method of modern drainage.

This appears to have been almost the only drainage generally practised till the opening up of the country by the Caledonian Railway, in October, 1847, gave facilities for procuring tiles. The only other mode of covered drainage seems to have been the wedge draining on deep peat bogs, where a firm wedge of peat in a dry state was introduced into the bottom of the drain, leaving below it sufficient space for a water-run. When well executed, such drains will serve all purposes of the tenant farmer on such soils.

The system of thorough draining, by running parallel drains, filled with broken stones, up and down a field at a distance proportioned to the nature of the subsoil, appears not to have been practised to

any great extent in this district, although introduced by Smith of Deanston, and extensively carried on in more favoured localities. The expense of this system appears to have been so great that it prevented any attempt at draining those wild moorlands which have more recently been reclaimed. Liming, indeed, could have been resorted to, and to any extent, but in most cases the distance from a market and the comparatively low prices of many kinds of farm produce, offered no inducement for such operations. It was only after the general introduction of guano that such an improvement could be profitably adopted, by means of which the price of live stock has been so much increased, from the great addition to the supply of food produced throughout the country generally. As to the beneficial effects of draining throughout the Upper Ward, it is not going too far to say that the produce of a great proportion of the soil has been doubled, besides the additional land brought into the rotation, which had formerly been seldom cropped, and then little to the benefit of the subsequent pasture.

We must not omit to notice the improvements made by embankments against the overflow of the Clyde or its tributaries. Considerable breadths of valuable land, that formerly were very precarious as arable land, have been rendered secure even in wet seasons. This operation has been assisted to a considerable extent by improved drainage, which has deepened the bed of the river by increasing the rapidity of the current. The most extensive operations in this way have been carried on in the higher part of the arable district, chiefly in the parishes of Coulter and Lamington, where the harvests are in general so early as to warrant considerable outlay for arable purposes. On one or two estates in that locality, land to the extent of some hundreds of acres has been thus embanked, and is now good arable land, excepting a few spots, consisting of old back ponds or hollows of stagnant water, incapable of being drained. Formerly, these lands were generally completely overgrown with rushes which no mowing could extirpate, and which could be kept down only by the plough. Now green crops can be grown upon them equally with other land without the soil being liable to be swept away in winter, or the crop itself in summer and autumn.

Irrigation has not been carried on to any extent. Whenever the surface is conveniently available for tillage, and of such an extent as to be thought of consequence, meadows situated on the banks of burns or small rivulets are usually cropped. Water in general, though greatly advantageous to the growth of the coarser kinds of herbage, does not seem to be equally conducive in ordinary seasons, at least, to the growth of the finer grasses. Indeed, rivulets that have their source in, or flow through, extensive mossy tracts, are found to be hurtful to vegetation. It is only in particular cases, where the liquid manure of the farm-yard, or the waste water of villages can be applied, that irrigation can be said to be of any benefit.

In such cases the results are often remarkable, and render the land so treated much more profitable than it otherwise would be.

Mr Sim of Coulter, who has always been deeply interested in the progress of agriculture, some years ago erected apparatus for distributing liquid manure, but this only to land in the immediate vicinity of the manure tank. The expense of laying down the metal pipes seems to prevent the general extension of the system.

Mr Brown of Libberton Mains farm has also been at the expense of building large tanks, and erecting a steam engine, for the purpose of making use of the surplus liquid rejected by the dung-heap. He inclines to think that about six acres of land in grass, near to the farm-steading, is sufficient to absorb beneficially all the liquid manure of his farm, of about 700 acres, on which the whole of the straw and turnip crop are consumed. Mr Brown is no advocate for using all the straw as fodder, and thinks it important to have such a quantity used as bedding or litter as will secure a comfortable lair to the animals; and so far, therefore, he is opposed to the extreme advocates of the liquid system, who would have the cattle lying on bare boards or coconut matting, and apply the whole of the manure in a fluid state.

As to the present modes of cropping, it has been already stated that at least one-half of the arable land is devoted to pasture, or clover and rye-grass for hay. The almost universal practice of the district now is to sow oats on the land ploughed out of lea, to follow that by turnips or potatoes, the latter crop seldom exceeding a fourth part of that devoted to the former. These crops are generally followed by oats, only a little barley being sown, bearing, probably, about the same proportion to the oats that the potatoes do to the turnips. Grass and clover seeds are universally sown at the same period with the oats or barley succeeding the green crop. Red clover, from its liability to failure of late years, and the great success with which the Alsike has been used, is now much less frequently sown; indeed, Alsike is likely soon to supersede it entirely. White clover will stand its ground. Timothy-grass may also be considered of importance for strong or mossy soils, especially where sheep are kept. However, rye-grass will remain the most important kind of grass for general use. Italian rye-grass is often sown where the situation is favourable for irrigation by gravitation. Otherwise, a crop of tares is considered as more profitable for soiling or the house-feeding of cattle, to which both of these crops are always applied. The crop of young grass was, at one time, always cut for hay, but it has become very common to pasture it in summer. Owing to the greater quantities of turnips grown, this hay is of much less consequence as winter food for cattle; the supply of other fodder having been, by the assistance of this root, rendered sufficient. Besides, by the application of from one and a-half to two and a-half cwts., per acre, of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, as much rye-grass hay can be procured from one acre as from two or three

where this top-dressing is not used. This enables the cows to be much better kept and the stock increased; and, in many cases, although the winter stock may not be added to, it has made the custom more prevalent of grazing the young stock at home, a practice which can be carried out without any additional house accommodation; whilst, at the same time, the permanent stock of cattle kept on the farm is actually increased.

The oat crop, on the land ploughed from lea, is frequently top-dressed with two or three cwts. of Peruvian guano per Scotch acre, a practice which increases about one-third the yield of both grain and straw, and in most cases is found profitable; the average of soils not being of such a nature as to lodge the crop under such a mode of treatment. Turnips in general have an allowance of guano, ground or dissolved bones, or of some compound wherein bones form one of the principal constituents. This is applied, with the farm-yard manure, in the drill, so far as the latter will go. When it fails, the remainder of the turnips are manured with the portable materials alone, at an expense of from £3 to £7 per acre, and, though the latter sum may seem an extravagant outlay, its advantages to the subsequent crops, especially to the pasture, are such as to make it highly remunerative. Potatoes have not been, to such a considerable extent, aided by these manures, farm-yard manure alone being generally used for their growth. Their cultivation, according to the modern method, seems to have been generally introduced about the close of last century, as was also that of turnips, to such an extent at least, as to enable the farmers, in some cases, to fatten a number of cattle and sheep; yet the land under turnips cannot, in any case, have been more, at that time, than about a seventh of that now devoted to it, while the bulk of crop per acre was probably not above one-half of what it now is. The present average is about 25 tons per Scotch acre, although as many as 45 have been produced.

Any other crops cultivated cannot be said to be of much consequence. Mangold-wurzel has been tried, and, in favourable situations, produced a fair amount of bulbs, but never such as to pay for the greater quantity of manure required for its cultivation. Carrots, from the greater trouble connected with them, have never been cultivated to any great extent. The Swedish turnip has succeeded well, however, both as to growth and quality of produce, where the soil is strong enough. Cabbage, where a piece of superior soil can be applied to its cultivation, may be expected to be grown to some extent in future, as, where it has been tried, it has succeeded pretty fairly; and as a food for dairy cows it is peculiarly valuable. Rape, also, is grown to some extent as a forage plant on the larger farms, having a great breadth of dry soil; but this is only practised when the turnip sowing cannot be accomplished so early in the season as to insure a full crop, or in the breaking up of steep lands.

PERIODS OF SOWING AND REAPING.—Both of these are considerably

earlier since drainage and improved farming became prevalent. Seed-time is, on the average, from the 28th March to 4th April, and harvest about the beginning of September. In former times harvest often extended till November. Crops have become earlier by the increased facilities for procuring a change of seed from warmer districts, and the introduction of earlier varieties of oats, which the land can now carry so as to produce an abundance of fodder, where formerly that could be raised only by using the later varieties.

CATTLE.—The cattle generally kept in the Upper Ward have the characteristics, more or less, of the Ayrshire breed, and, indeed, there are many pure Ayrshire stocks of superior excellence. For forty or fifty years back, large numbers of Ayrshire cows, chiefly bred in the Middle Ward of the county, have been introduced through the Fairs of Carluke, Lanark, Carnwath, and Biggar; these Fairs at the same time serving, especially of late, as the medium of a considerable export trade to Dumfriesshire and the north-western counties of England. A very large proportion of the cows are now bred in the district; the practice on most farms being to rear at least as many weaned calves as keep up the stock, and in many cases considerable numbers of young cattle are annually disposed of as weaned calves. This has been brought about, partly from the greater risk of purchasing since the prevalence of *pleura pneumonia*, and partly from their enhanced value. The general custom is to have the weaned calves calving at three years old, and to dispose of the old cows at from seven to eleven years. The latter in general go to the dairies of Edinburgh and Glasgow as milkers, where they are milked and fattened at the same time, and never again produce offspring. Their price varies according to the season of selling, as well as their size and apparent milking qualities. In March, when there is an abundant supply, they average about £10 a head, whilst in November, and for a period before and after, they bring about £13. Good weaned calves, in the month of May, fetch about £12. Many prize animals, however, both male and female, have been purchased at prices averaging from £18 to £40, and in several instances for exportation to the Continent.

In a few instances, Ayrshire cows are kept principally for rearing feeding stock. They are put to a short horn bull, and the progeny, both male and female, carefully reared, and sometimes fed off at the age of two years, but more frequently kept till rising three. In these cases more than fifteen cows are seldom kept, and more frequently about twelve. The calves get a full supply of sweet milk for three or four months, after which cheese and butter are generally made.

On some of the higher haughs of the Clyde numbers of Highland cattle are wintered in the open air with the assistance of a little hay, and are fed off the following summer on the same land. A few inferior Highland cattle are grazed occasionally in the moorland parts of Carnwath parish, but, in general, only so as to be resold, still lean,

at a farther stage of their growth. More generally the rough natural pasture of that district is grazed in summer by two-year-old yell Ayrshire queys, frequently bred in the district, but in many cases sent from a distance by farmers who rent finer lands, and think it more advantageous to devote their own pastures to their milch cows.

The cows which the Ayrshire breed displaced in the Upper Ward, excelled them, both in weight of carcase and quantity of produce, and to some individuals might appear more valuable animals. Judging from the few still remaining, which, however, have a cross of the Ayrshire, they appear to have been flat-sided and deep-ribbed, without that compactness of form and roundness of barrel which is characteristic of the latter breed. They must, in consequence, have been great consumers in proportion to their produce. The Ayrshire Association gives the points indicated in the subjoined note as the characteristics of the Ayrshire breed. They seem also to have been better suited to the rough natural pasture, formerly so prevalent on most farms, than to the shorter, though more nutritive, bite of the grass on tilled land.*

The dairies in the Upper Ward during the last twenty or thirty years have been chiefly devoted to the manufacture of full milk cheese, made almost universally after the Dunlop method. In a few instances the Somersetshire system has been introduced. In many cases, however, skim-milk cheeses and butter are made. The latter is sometimes sent fresh to Edinburgh and Glasgow. When it is powdered, it is sold to the west country manufacturing districts, where alone there is a demand for it. In other cases it is full salted and kept over till the end of autumn. This system is mostly practised in the smaller dairies. It has also become common to send sweet milk by railway to Glasgow.

* The points indicating excellence in Ayrshire cows are as follows:—Head, short; forehead, wide; nose, fine, between the muzzle and eyes; muzzle, moderately large; eyes, full and lively; horns, wide set on, inclining upwards and curving slightly inwards; neck, long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder, free from loose skin on the under side, fine at its junction with the head, and the muscles symmetrically enlarging towards the shoulders; shoulders, thin at the top; brisket, light; the whole fore-quarters thin in front, and gradually increasing in depth and width backwards; back, short and straight; spine, well defined, especially at the shoulders; short ribs, arched; the body deep at the flanks, and the milk-veins well developed; pelvis, long, broad, and straight; hook-bones (*illium*), wide apart, and not much overlaid with fat; thighs, deep and broad; tail, long and slender, and set on level with the back; milk-vessel, capacious and extending well forward; hinder part, broad and firmly attached to the body; the sole or under surface, nearly level; the teats, from two to two and a-half inches in length, equal in thickness, and hanging perpendicularly, their distance apart at the sides should be equal to about one-third of the length of the vessel, and across to about one-half of the breadth; legs, short, the bones fine and the joints firm; skin, soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair. The colours preferred are brown or brown and white, the colours being distinctly defined. Weight of the animal, when fatted, about forty imperial stones, sinking offal.

In conclusion, we may remark that the Ayrshire breed was moulded into its present form chiefly amongst tenant farmers, whose principal dependence lay on the produce of their dairies, and we cannot believe that merely fancy characteristics, as some suppose, had much sway with them. They have, indeed, produced an animal eminently graceful and well-proportioned; but this beauty of form is the result of the combination of particular features, each of which has been sought for and prized as indications of some practical excellency. Thus, the strong loins, the round barrel, and well-carried milk vessel, are so many signs of durability and productiveness. An animal so constituted will yield, weight for weight, a more valuable carcase than a lanker and coarser one, besides being much more easily fed. As to the yield per acre on the general soils of this district, the Ayrshire, at least as a dairy breed, is that which is the most profitable.

The sheep stock generally kept was, until twenty years ago, almost entirely the black-faced. In the Old Statistical Account of Scotland there is no mention of any Cheviot sheep in the County of Lanark, except in the parish of Lamington. A few stocks had, however, before the date of that publication, become Cheviot, either by purchasing young stock or by the use of Cheviot rams; but the change does not seem to have spread to any extent, the very severe winter of 1797 being probably the chief cause of this. Within the last twenty years, however, more than one-half of the sheep stock of the Upper Ward have assumed, more or less, the characteristics of pure Cheviots. The system of crossing and re-crossing with the Cheviot ram has been carried on so long that many stocks are now essentially Cheviot, as to quality of wool and weight of carcase, while the wether lambs bring equally high prices with the pure Cheviot. Probably, however, had it not been for the great extension of the turnip husbandry, this change in the breed would not have been found profitable. So, the introduction of portable manures has had a great influence on sheep farming, as well as on that of the arable districts. It has also led to considerable alteration in the periods when this stock is disposed of. Formerly, large numbers of the wether lambs, mostly black-faced, were wintered on the farms where they were bred. These were sold at Linton (a market now transferred to Lanark), in the following June, where they were purchased by storemasters from the Highlands; while the *shots* of the ewe lambs were disposed of to farmers in the neighbouring arable districts, by whom they were wintered and sold, at the same time with the wethers—the larger number going into Yorkshire for breeding purposes. Now, store farmers, whether having black-faced or Cheviot sheep, sell off the whole of their wether lambs and the casts of their ewe lambs in the beginning of August, either to the arable farmer of the district or to the market at Lockerbie or Lanark. This leaves room for a considerable addition to the ewe stock, and the throwing into the general run of a portion of the best of the

land formerly reserved for the hogs, must, in many cases, have gone far of itself to afford grounds for the change of a black-faced stock to a Cheviot one. Previous to the general use of guano and bone manure, few Cheviot hogs were wintered on arable farms in the Upper Ward. The general practice in Lanarkshire, where Cheviot hogs are wintered, is to keep them on grass, with a moderate allowance of turnips, sometimes carted to the pastures, and sometimes eaten where they grow, the sheep being confined on them with flakes or hurdles during the night or a few hours of the day. They are then grazed during summer on good pasture. In October they are again put on turnips, and in some cases allowed, in addition, a portion of corn or cake, and made ready for the fat market. They are sold from January to April, according to their previous condition, or the views of the farmer, at prices ranging from 34s to 46s. In general, they are supplied with straw or hay, more frequently the former, placed in a rack, especially when they are constantly confined to the turnips. In very severe winters, particularly towards the spring months, the hogs, under good management, receive an allowance of oil-cake or oats, the latter being generally preferred, as more readily eaten by them. The allowance for each hogg is from a quarter to a pound of oats, according to the supply of other keep. During the severe weather here, in the winter of 1860-1, owing to the general destruction by frost, as well as the original deficiency of the turnip crops, feeding substances seldom before used in the district were resorted to, such as rape-cake, alone or mixed with locust beans. As there is good reason to believe the rape-cake to be almost equal to oats in nutritive properties, while it is a great deal cheaper, the use of it is likely to become considerable in subsequent winters.

Besides the total change of the characteristics of permanent stocks by the use of Cheviot rams, crossing with the Leicester ram, for the purpose of raising stock for feeding, has also been put into practice with both Cheviot and black-faced ewes. The employment of other breeds has also been attempted, but although unattended by any practical results, they serve to show that enterprise and energy were not wanting before the most beneficial system was hit upon.

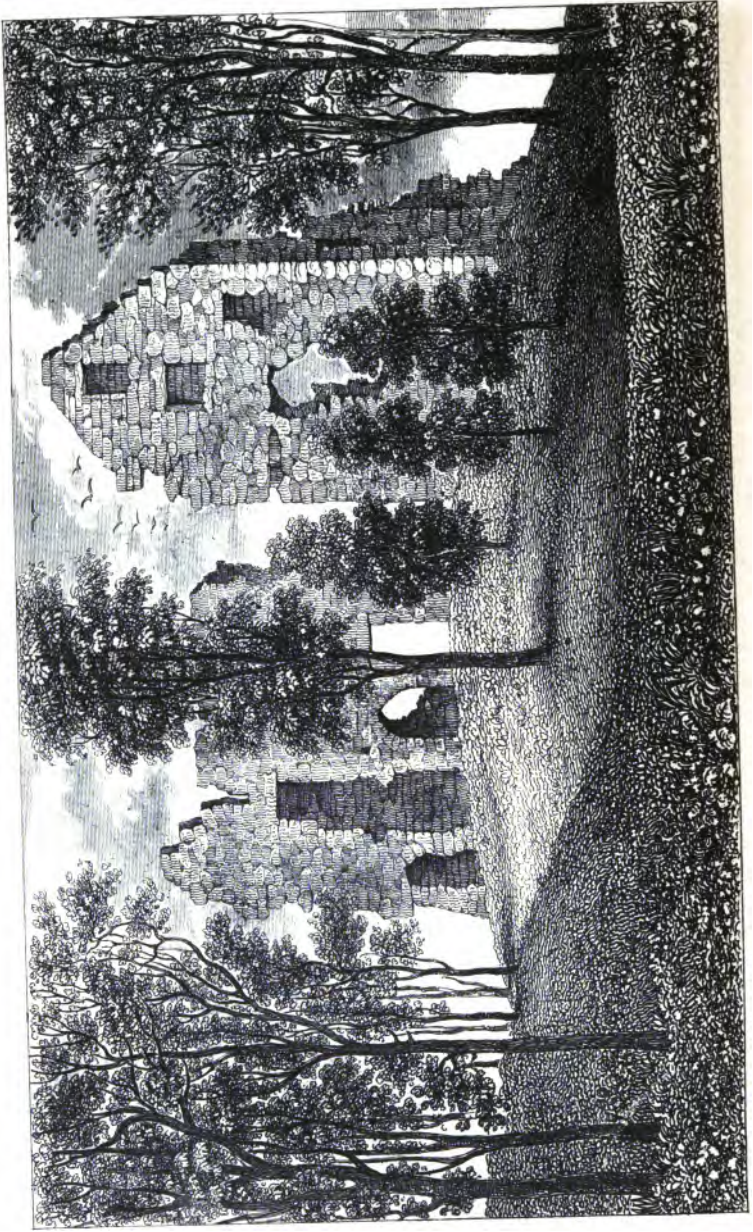
We may here notice the means by which farmers now consider that the fleece can be benefited. Since the introduction of the Cheviot ram, smearing with tar and butter has been gradually going out of practice, the tar being much more detrimental to the Cheviot wool than to the black-faced, which is of so much less value and used for many purposes wherein the stain of the tar is of little consequence. Even many holders of black-faced stock have given up the practice of smearing. Others smear only every alternate year. The black-faced wintered in the district, on farms partially arable, are smeared chiefly from a regard to a prejudice amongst the buyers from upland districts against those unsmeared, the idea being that

the white hogs must have been wintered in too low a climate, and become unfitted for an Alpine home.

Dipping has now become a prevalent mode of dealing with the fleece. Previous to its introduction, *pouring* had been for some time in practice. But it is probable that before long dipping will entirely supersede it. In both cases, the composition deemed suitable for hill sheep contains, besides some poisonous ingredient for the destruction of vermin, a considerable proportion of some kind of oil. Many experienced storemasters, who had been in the habit of using arsenic, are now averse to its use, believing that it has an injurious effect on the skin and wool, damaging the latter in quality, and reducing its weight, besides, of consequence, hurting the health of the animal. They recommend the use, rather, of hellebore or tobacco, neither of which have the corrosive nature of mineral poisons. After the dipping, the sheep stand till thoroughly dripped, on a platform whence the liquid runs again back into the trough in a way now well known and described in our latest agricultural dictionaries. The *pouring* is performed on a stool made for the purpose, such as was used for smearing, and shearing the sheep, and the fleece requires to be divided into sheds for the introduction of the liquid. The oil generally used for Cheviot sheep is olive, or, as it is more commonly styled from one of its chief places of shipment, Gallipoli oil. Castor, rape, and whale oil are also used—the latter, however, seldom or ever for Cheviots. We may notice here that, although almost every improvement in the management of the sheep stock has emanated from the eastern districts, the Upper Ward of Clydesdale has the credit of introducing successfully the system of adding from half to three-quarters of a pound of oil to the plunge, with as profitable results as when applied with the pouring bath.

The increasing value of sheep stock has given rise to many improvements in the managements of sheep grazings, by which a great addition of valuable pasturage from tracts formerly comparatively worthless has been effected by open or *sheep drains*, on which large sums have been expended. By means of these, palatable and nourishing pasture is produced, where formerly grew only herbage of the coarsest description. Of late years a great improvement has been made in these drains by placing them parallel to each other, in the same manner as covered drains on arable land, and in a few instances covered drainage has been practised to some extent, in which cases it is found advisable to follow up this improvement by liming on the unbroken surface. Among the other modes of improvement of sheep pasturage may be mentioned the burning of the heather in proper rotations, and the extirpating of breckens, or ferns, by repeated mowing. The first practice, unfortunately, is to some extent interfered with from its being thought prejudicial to the grouse. But preservers of game are beginning to think the grouse are thereby as much benefited as the sheep by having young

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heath to feed upon, and, in consequence, a judicious system of burning portions in rotation, alike advantageous to the sheep and the game, has been sanctioned by all well-informed sportsmen.

The horses generally kept in the district for agricultural purposes are favourable specimens of the famed Clydesdale breed. Breeding does not, however, seem to be carried on so largely since the extension of the turnip husbandry. The disuse of the four-horse plough had of itself been previously a cause of fewer young horses being bred. The stock kept is composed chiefly of mares, and where breeding is practised the colts are generally disposed of.

The kind of horse generally used in the Upper Ward may seem rather of a lighter description than in some districts farther west, where the soils are heavier, and many of the horses are geldings, which frequently grow larger than the mares, although many of these very animals are the produce of the Upper Ward, where the absence of this greater weight is preferred, as the soils are in general so friable as to be easily ploughed by slighter horses; and speed in stepping is of considerable importance for the expeditious overtaking of the turnip-culture. For the grubber, and cases of ploughing of a particularly severe kind, three horses can usually be provided, without purchasing any additional or laying idle any one on account of its fellow being so occupied. It is a remarkable peculiarity of the Clydesdale breed, as at present existing, that few of them, considered as purely belonging to it, are not possessed of one or more white feet; and we believe that it can be proved that many of the best specimens of the breed trace their pedigree to a horse having this peculiarity, bred within the present century.

As to other kinds of stock, swine may be set down as of considerable importance in a dairy district, where so much of the waste produce is available for their support. Kindly-feeding varieties are now most commonly sought after, whereas indications of growth were formerly the principal qualification of the young pig. Some of the finest English varieties have been introduced from some of the most distinguished breeders, and will, no doubt, have a beneficial influence on those bred in the district. The increased value of potatoes, since the opening of the Caledonian Railway, has, no doubt, been a chief cause of this increase in the attention paid to the breeding or selection of pigs. By the transit presented by that railway to the southern markets, the value of pork has been greatly enhanced. A strong prejudice is known to have existed, at no very distant period, against the use of swine's flesh over a great part of Scotland. As a striking instance of the rareness of this kind of stock at the time of Sir John Sinclair's Survey, about 1790, in one parish of the Upper Ward, where now the number lately amounted to 77, then it was only 7—certainly a curious example of the extent to which the habits of a people may be changed in a comparatively short period.

FARM-STEADINGS.—The farm-steadings in the Upper Ward are,

on the whole, mostly below the requirements of the age and the accommodation demanded in accordance with modern improvements. In new leases this matter is fully appreciated by the tenants in general. Many landlords, also, are now anxious to give accommodation of a superior kind, or such as the tenant considers necessary and desirable. In some cases, farm-steadings of the most perfect description have been erected. The importance of looking to the comfort of the servants tending the cattle, as well as to that of the animals themselves, has become greater from the increased value of labour, and in the newest kind of farm-steading, the whole is contained under one roof, so that the servant, during the performance of necessary duties, remains quite independent of the state of the weather without. At Libberton Mains there has been erected one of the most noteworthy combinations of this kind at present existing, and which may be considered the model of a farm-steading.

As far as we are aware, there exists in the Upper Ward only two instances of steam-power being used for the purpose of applying the liquid manure of the farm-yard, the one at the home farm of Coulter Mains, the other at the farm of Libberton Mains. In both of these cases, however, as we have formerly remarked, this pertains chiefly to the surplus liquid or drainage from the dunghill, there being no effort made to convert a large proportion of the animal excrements into a liquid state; and the application extends only to the irrigation of a small proportion of grass to be cut for soiling, and does not aim at any farther extension of the system.

FARM SERVANTS.—It is the universal custom in the Upper Ward to board the unmarried servants, male and female, in the farm-house; the women having their sleeping rooms adjoining or over the kitchen, and the men in an apartment adjoining or over the stable. The married men live in cottages near the farm-steading, and in general board themselves; and in such cases frequently have either the keep for a cow or the produce of one as part of their wages, besides being allowed to keep a pig; and are allowed as wages from £18 to £24, with board or privileges equivalent. The wages of shepherds are generally better than what is given to ploughmen, and formerly were almost entirely paid from the produce of from forty-two to fifty-five sheep; of late they are usually paid in money terms.

We may here remark that the farm servants in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire will compare favourably, in their social life and habits, with their class in any other part of Scotland. Marriages are frequent—for which careful provision is made, and in no respect does the treatment of them tend to demoralisation. This subject has been engaging the attention of the philanthropist, and let us hope that nothing may be neglected to secure to us what we have enjoyed in times past—

“A virtuous peasantry to rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around our much-loved Isle.”

D. T.

HISTORY OF JOHN TAYLOR—LEADHILLS.

JOHN TAYLOR, son of Bernard or Barnabas Taylor (he calls him Barny), by his wife, Agnes Watson, was born in Garry Gill, in the parish of Alston, in Cumberland. His father came from Westmoreland, was a miner, and died when John was only four years old, leaving two daughters older and a son younger to the care of their mother, who lived many years after. His eldest sister (Agnes) went to the south of England, unmarried, and never returned; the other (Mary) married one William Hoggard (or Haggard?), a miller at Penrith, whose children were alive there not many years ago. His brother (Thomas) went to Flanders as a soldier under King William, and never returned. John was, at the age of nine years, set to dressing of lead ore, which he followed for two years, at 2d per day; he then went to work below ground, and had been employed in assisting the miners in removing the ore and rubbish, at the rate of 4d a-day, for three or four years, when the great solar eclipse called Mirk Monday happened; for he says he was at that time at the bottom of a shaft or pit, and was desired by the man at the top to call those below to come out, because a great cloud had darkened the sun, so that the birds were falling to the earth. This event, which he has always told with the same circumstances, is the only era from which to reckon his age. He continued to work in the mines at Alston till about twenty-six years of age, when he went to the lead mines at Black Hall, in the Bishoprick of Durham, where he wrought some eight or nine years, and was then sent by one Doubledays, a Quaker, to view and make a report of some mines in the island of Islay. Some time after his return he went back to Islay, where he remained as a kind of overseer for a year or more. But for some years after this his history appears a little dark, as he wrought at different mines in the south of Scotland and north of England, in an ambulatory manner, without being able to ascertain the time he remained in any one place. He and all his family have always asserted that he lived twenty-eight years in Islay, whereas, by what is formerly asserted and what follows, which is ascertained by proper certificates in his own possession, we have only twenty-two years of his residence there. Be that as it will, in 1707 he was employed by Lord Lauderdale, at the Mint in Edinburgh, coining the Scots money into British. In 1709 he married his only wife in Islay, being then, as he says, upwards of sixty. He wrought there as a miner till 1730, when he came to Glasgow, and, leaving his family there, went to the mines at Strontian, in Argyleshire, and returned to Glasgow about two years after. He wrought at Glasgow as a day-labourer till 1733, when he came to Leadhills, where he wrought regularly as a miner till 1752. He was always a thin, spare man, about 5½ feet high, black-haired, ruddy-faced, and long-visaged. He had always a good appetite, and when he was obliged to go to work (as the miners are

at all hours), found no difficulty in making as hearty a meal at midnight as at mid-day; his diet was chiefly flesh, and always the best he could procure; his drink, malt liquor, and although he could never be called a drunkard, he says he never refused a good fellow. He never remembers to have been sick (for the small-pox he had in his infancy), till about 1724, when he was seized in Islay with a bloody flux. At Strontian he was seized (in common with the rest of the miners) with the scurvy, occasioned by drinking spirits and feeding on salt provisions, and afterwards with a fever. The only circumstance remarkable attending this last was that, having been let blood, the wound broke out, and before it was discovered the blood had run through the bed and floor to a lower room. In February, 1758, his wife died; and he having got cold, was seized with a looseness, attended with feverish symptoms, which brought him very low, but since his recovery he has not had the least complaint. At present his appetite is still good, but finds a glass of brandy necessary to warm his stomach, twice or thrice a-day. He has a very antiquated look, but although the hair on his eye-brows and beard are perfectly white, that on his head is not more grey than of most men at fifty. He lies much a-bed in the cold weather, but in warm days he walks out with a stick, and is not greatly bowed down. In last October he walked from his own house to Leadhills (a computed mile), and having entertained his children and grandchildren in a public-house, returned the same day on foot. His wife bore him nine children, of which four died young. The eldest (a daughter) was born in 1710—was married and died in 1744. Two sons and two daughters are still alive at Leadhills, and all married except his youngest child, a son aged about thirty-six. He is not yet, nor ever was, a great sleeper, and always used a great deal of exercise. Till within these few years he used to divert himself, while the season answered, with fishing (trouts) with a rod.—*14th March, 1767.*

[In No. 126, Aug. 21, 1852, an article appears in *Household Words*, entitled "News from an Old Place," and locally attributed to the pen of Miss Martineau, from which paragraphs referring to John Taylor are given as below.—A. M.]

There is a tombstone in the cemetery, which is shown with pride to the stranger, recording as it does the death of a man, a miner, who had lived one hundred and thirty-seven years. He must have been a brave old fellow; for he used to go a-fishing among the hills, all alone, when he was one hundred and twenty years old. What a strange meditation must his have been in such a solitude!—supposing him to have retained his faculties, which he seems to have done. As he walked slowly along, playing his line, as men do in those mountain streams, was he tired of life, looking back on a succession of genera-

tions, with whom he ought, in natural course, to have gone to the grave? Did he fear in his heart, as an aged woman once did openly, that God had forgotten him? Or did it seem to him, as it does to some who have outlived all they once knew, a perfectly natural thing that they should have died, and that he should be there to tell the history of their deaths? Did he think of the armies that had come that way, marching over the hills with music and shouts, every man of whom had become dust? What did he think of the greybeards of the village getting past their work, when he remembered that he had dandled some of them as infants after he himself had reached three-score years and ten? The everlasting hills, with their inexhaustible streams, were the same as ever; and he probably thought himself the same as ever. But what a mere procession he must have considered all the rest of human life—a procession of companies; now a set of proprietors of the mines, and a chaplain, and an Earl of Hopetoun, and a population of grandparents, working-men and women, and children; and presently another set of proprietors, another chaplain, another Earl of Hopetoun, another population of old, middle-aged, and young; and he, at first walking with them in the procession, but long ago standing by to see them pass, as naturally as if it was his business to observe them, and theirs to pass on towards their graves!

Perhaps it was all less striking to him than to us, the grass, and the rocks, and the sky, being what he had already known them, and the fish leaping to his bait as they had done in his youth. One day, when he was one hundred and twenty years old, the snows came upon him when he was up in the hills, and blocked up his way on every side. He gave himself up for lost. Perhaps he felt it hard to be thus cut off untimely, instead of dying in his bed. He stuck his fishing-rod upright in the snow, and made another struggle for life. He struggled through to a place where he was found. When he had recovered, he went back, plucked his rod out of the snow, and returned to begin his new lease of seventeen years of life.

Old as he lived to be, John Taylor had been a miner—had worked under ground. In his day, as now, the gallows-like apparatus erected over the shafts of the mines stood up against the sky, on a ridge here, on the summit of a knoll there. Down the ladders he went, fathoms deep, to a resting-place; and then, turning aside a little, down many more—ten times as many—to where he had to work six hours a-day, hewing away at the vein of ore, sending up the rubbish, sending up the ore, toiling in darkness, heat, damp, and often up to the knees in the turbid water of the mine.

[Old as John Taylor lived, his sons were men of worth and merit, one of them having become the "Baillie" or overseer of the works at Leadhills; and from his stock came also Taylor who, in conjunction with Symington, first solved the problem of steam navigation.—A. M.]

THE OLD BRIDGE OF CLYDESHOLM, LANARK.

At p. 347, Vol. II. of this Work, reference is made to an Act of Parliament obtained in 1649, which appears in the Records of the Presbytery of Lanark as follows: *March 29*.—"It is ordained that the Act granted in favours of the town of Lanark, for a general collection throughout the kingdom, for building a bridge at Clydesholm—a work of great necessity and public concernment—be represented to the Synod, that we may have the help and advice of the Synod for the furtherance of the work." *April 19, 1649*.—"The brethren, after return from the Synod, report to the bailies of Lanark, being then present, how willing all the brethren of the Synod were to further the work of building a bridge at Clydesholm, by a contribution of their several paroches, and desires the bailies not to neglect to go on speedily with the work, which the Presbytery will further all they can."

Davidson, in his History of Lanark, p. 96, states that "the whole sum collected by private subscription and public parochial collections, amounted to only fifty-six pounds eleven shillings and sevenpence; at which time mason's wages were only one penny, or a peck of meal a-day."

In 1694 (May 16) an Act of Council was obtained to rebuild the bridge of Clydesholm, and as the items "of Disbursements on the Work," and the "Accompt of Money received by Archibald Simpson, Merchant in Lanark, by Publick Collection and otherways," are quaintly and minutely given, they are reported here *in extenso*—the items being instructive as to the habits of the people, and suggestive as to the relative liberality of the districts whence the moneys were drawn.

A. M.

An Accompt of Archibald Simpson's Disbursements in Building the Bridge of Clydesholm, by Act of Council, dated May 16, 1694.

Imprimis—Expences for Baillie Hunter, Clerk Stodhart, and myself, for going Ed^r, ilk two days, £12; It.—When Baillie Hunter and I went to Ed^r to extract the Act, sex days, £24; It.—Wee went to gett Town Council's Act for a volunter contribution from door-to-door, sex days, £24; It.—Wee went to Glasgow for the Council's consent for a collection, three days, £12; It.—From thence myself to Air and Irbing Presbitries, eleven days, £22; It.—When I went to Ed^r for lifting the collections, four days, £8; It.—From thence to Kelso and Duncce, four days, £8; It.—One day to Lithgow, another to Peebles, £4, - - - - £114 0 0
 It.—Fifteen days at Glasgow, when the collection went throu the toun, £15; It.—Giben Mr Laqwhor for his advice, 5 dollars—£14 10s; It.—Giben S^r Gilbert

- Elliot when petition was giben in, £14 8s; It.—Payed John Lawqhor for his wages, £146; It.—More wages to Mr Laqhor, £76, - - - - - £265 18 0
- It.—Ffor four quair paper for Thomas Stodhart to write letters to the gentlemen of the shire, £1 6s 8d; It.—Ffor printing the accounts, £14 4s, - - - - - 15 10 8
- It.—Ffor three men going through ilk quarter of the toun seall times, £12; It.—For myself going to Birkenshaw and Carstairs, £1; It.—Payed a man that came from the south, three days, 12s; It.—Payed at Ed^r, as per William Brown's subscribed accompt, £28 16s 10d; It.—Payed £2 18s; It.—Ffor payed William Libingstone for going to ilk minister att Ed^r with acts to intimate the Sabbath before collection, £2 18s; It.—Ffr Will Libingstone's goeing to Strathaben for collection, 6s; It.—Expences sending a man from Glasgow to Renfrew with acts to the seal ministers, ilk a letter, £2 16s; It.—Payed for writing the letters and sending acts to Stirling, 10s 6d; It.—To Alex. for goeing two times to Laqhor with a horse, £1 2s; It.—To John Muir for goeing to Hamiltoune for him, 6s, - - - - - 53 5 4
- It.—Spent with John Loqwhor and the Magistrates, agreing for his day's wages at the Whinbuss, 14s 6d; It.—Spent with the Magistrates and Clerk at Boathill, agreing with Alex. Telfer for bringing home the osler, 9 pints ale, 14p., 6d of earnest, £1 12s 6d; It.—Spent with the men that went to the Head's Craig to mend the way at Clydsholm, 16s; It.—Spent agreing for arch bow, £2 3s 6d; It.—To Alex. Telfer, 8 pynts ale, qr was not payed at setting up the first couin, 18s 8d; It.—Earnest, 14s 6d, spent 5s 6d, inde, 20s; It.—Ffor meat and drink at begining to the lymen, 24s; It.—Spent with the Cringers at payment and agrement, 16s; It.—Daid earnest, 10s; spent at Culbins, 81s; It.—Agreing with carrier, 8s; It.—Spent with Laqwhor when the draft of the bridge was altered, and others, 24s; It.—When he came to make the shabes, with others, 24s; It.—Of Daid earnest, 14s 6d; It.—Spent with Laqhor when he went away from making the shabes, and others, 28s; It.—When the carters brought up the last stones, 5 pynts ale, 11s 8d; It.—Spent with Carvel Blair and others when I gabe him commision to collect the south, 12s; It.—With Laqhor when he came to lay the groundstone, 9s; It.—Spent with Loqhor when he took up his chamber, 7s; It.—Spent with the masons, 4 pints ale, 8s, 21 2 4
- It.—Giben John Fforest and James Douglas for cutting a 1000 esalar at the Hård's Craig, £50; It.—Payed

John Buckles for 60 great stone for the pens, out of Newmayne's Burn, £30; It.—Payed Robert Hastie for cutting and hewing a 1000 eslar, with 14s 6d earnest, and 6d spent, - - - - - £267 13 10

It.—For bringing them fort the cart, £40; It.—For bringing them to the Holm, £200; It.—Paid masons, slaidsmen, borrowmen, as per particular accompt weekly, £1187 1s 4d; It.—For lyme, sand, and wages to masons, borrowmen, and others, as per accompt, £1079 8s 6d; It.—For lyme, sand, stones, loading, bigging dyke, and filling up of the ends of the bridge, as by particular accompt, £591; It.—Payed for lyme, being 148 loads at Craigenhill, payable (141) at 4s 6d per load, £31 14s 6d; It.—For carrying it to the Holm, 2s per load, inde, £14 16s; It.—131 load of lyme, payable at 4s 6d per load, is £29 9s 6d; It.—For carriage, 2s per load, £13 2s; It.—For carrying the 1000 eslar to the carts, £40; It.—Payed William Duncan for two days cutting stone, 14s; It.—Seven weeks' wages paid to masons in presence of Deacon Hamilton, before I sett the bows at a pennie, as per accompt, £195; It.—Payed seberals for bringing 1000 eslars to the Holm, £200; It.—For carrying 600 stones from Nempflar Craig, £20; It.—Payed Deacon Hamilton for hewing 1000 eslar, at £11 the 100, £110; It.—Payed John Buckles younger and Stephen Howieson, for one penn of the bridge readie at the Holm, 800 merks, with a dollar of earnest and three lib. to reed the Craig, £539 4s 8d; It.—Payed John and James Hamiltoun for a bow readie, with a dollar and crown, £472 11s 4d; It.—Payed John and Dabid Semples for making out the last bow at 800 merks, deducing what I paid of former dayes, there remains £361 2s 8d; It.—Payed of addition 30 lib. per bow, £90; It.—To James Lockhart for filling up the holes between the bows, £58; It.—Payed John Thomson for the masons, £2; It.—8 score 19 loads lyme at 4s 6d per load, £40 15s 6d; It.—73 load riddled, at 5s per load, £18 5s; It.—For carriage to the Holm, £25 4s; It.—10 score 16 loads lyme from Craigenhill, £47 5s; It.—4 score a loads lyme lifted, at 5s a load, £20; It.—For 91 loads, at 4s 6d per load, £19 9s 6d; It.—For carriage of these three parills, 2s per load, is £38 2s; It.—10 score 10 load, at 4s 6d per score, is £47 5s; It.—26 ditto sifted, 6s 10d; It.—For carrying these two parcells, £23 12s; It.—From Watsheill, 27 load at 5s per load, £6 15s; It.—Carriage 40d per load, £4

- 10s; It.—87 at 4s 6d per load is £19 11s 6d; It.—To Robert Turner for 1168 load of sand to the foresaid lyme, £58 8s; It.—To Alex. Telfer for bringing mortar and sand from the Inch to this syde, £2; It.—Paid Ralph Howieson and his neighbour for seeking pennstone at the Raking, ilk six days, £4 13s 4d, - £5724 17 2
- It.—For cutting timber at Clydsholm, £3 6s 8d; It.—Paid James Simpson and Alex. Harbie for dressing the timber, ilk thirteen days, £13; It.—Ffor 12 great trees from the Laird of Lee, £27; It.—Ffrom James Hamiltoun, 63 trees, £60; It.—Ffor bringing them to the Holm, 3s the draght, £20 13s; It.—To James Hamiltoun for sex-score sex birk trees, 58 cutting and bringing out, and spent 4 lib. 6s, £62 6s; It.—Bringing them to the Holm, 3s per piece, £18 18s; It.—For 5 alder trees, £4 14s 6d; It.—Ffor bringing them to the Holm, £5 8s; It.—To James Thomson at Stonebyres, 6 trees, £6; It.—For bringing them to the Holm, £1 4s; It.—To James Lindsay for 7 Quaking-esps, £14; It.—Ffor bringing them to the Holm, £6; It.—Paid Buckles and Howieson for making the shabes, £200; It.—For dails furnished as per account, £582 9s 8d, - - - - - 1024 1 3
- It.—Paid Thomas Brown for a mell rolling, 10s.; It.—Ffor 3 shobell and clasps for shafts, 16s.; It.—For 6 shobells bought at Hamilton, with carriage, 2l. 14s.; It.—Paid Arthur Tutop for cutting trees at Clydsholm for nuts to let of the water, 1l. 6s. 8d.; It.—Paid to James for making tresses, bakeds, and wheel-borrows, 8l.; It.—For his nex nutes, 1l.; It.—For two ridles and sibe to the Holm, 1l.; It.—For a stand and a tub for water, 2l.; It.—To James Simpson for four days, making ten car, and a three-stilted borrow, and foot-gang, 1l. 12s.; It.—To Alex. Telfer for bringing timber from St John's Wood and Clydsholm to the bridge, 5l.; It.—To Deacon Hamiltoune for mending the bridge beyond the Lee, and a borrow, 13s.; It.—Paid for bringing trees and dails back that went down the water, 2l. 8s.; It.—To Arthur Tutop for eight days, making sex cars, and a day at Holmhead cutting timber, 3l.; It.—To James Ballantyne for taking sundrie one of the cart wheels, putting new spakes, new knaves, and new Lurdie, 2l.; It.—To John Buckles for two spars to the body, and knave for dails to it, 2l. 6s. 8d.; It.—For shoeing one wheel with a clasp and nails, 1l. 4s.; It.—For rolling a mell, 10s.; It.—To Deacon Hamiltoune for additional wages, 64 days, 3l. 4s.; It.—

Payed Thomas Brown for batts, garens, double plenis-
 ing, as stands in his accompt, 215*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; It.—Payed
 sex carters for helping the way with the carts, with 2
 pynts ales, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; It.—For 2 iron mells at 7*l.*
 16*s.*, for carriage, 8*s.*—8*l.* 4*s.*; It.—For ane dozen
 shobells, with carriage, 10*l.* 19*s.*; It.—For the loan of
 Ralph's mells, 6*l.* 8*s.*, - - - - - £275 12 10
 It.—Payed Arthur Tutop and other two for reding the
 way at Baillie Weir, as by accompt, 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*;
 It.—Ffor two cart saddles, rig-woodies, greeses ffor
 the carts, as per accompt, 7*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; It.—To
 James Watson, as per accompt, 1*l.* 16*s.*; It.—To ditto
 for cutting the great mell, 1*l.* 4*s.*; It.—Ffor two
 dails for a wheelborrow at Newmaynes, 1*l.* 10*s.*; It.—
 To John Clyd for rowing a mell, 14*s.*; It.—To
 John Scott for six quaking esps, 9*l.*; It.—To Alex-
 ander Telfer, 7½ P^d iron, and making 4 carter nails,
 1*l.* 4*s.*; It.—Two axell-trees and 2 borrows, with
 home-bringing, with ale, 1*l.* 16*s.*; It.—For sharp-
 ing their irons, 1 stone of iron, 1*l.* 12*s.*; It.—Payed
 Ralph Howieson, and another man, looking for stane,
 four days, 6*s.* 8*d.* a-day ilk, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; It.—Two
 men's wages mending the way at Clydsholm, 8*s.*; It.—
 Payed James Lockhart and George Aitken, three dayes,
 for mending the cart wayes, 1*l.* 10*s.*; It.—To John
 Dowglass and John Fforest, for cutting a stone for cart
 way, 3*s.* 6*d.*; It.—Att the agreement at Clydsholm, and
 for Robert Rogers minding stanes at Braxland, 2*l.*;
 It.—Giben Ralp Howieson, in earnest, 14*s.* 6*d.*; It.—
 Ffor 2 carts, as per accompt, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; It.—Payed
 James Watsone for upholding the wadges, pikes, and
 iron, so long as the bridge was building, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;
 It.—Payed John Thomsons for shafts to pikes and mells,
 pynts ale at agreeing during the whole work, 4*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*;
 It.—Payed James Hamiltons, 3 stout borrows, 15*s.*;
 It.—Ffor 8 fathoms 12-threed cord for tree theats, 16*s.*;
 It.—To William Vessie, for mending cartwayes, two
 dayes, 10*s.*; It.—Payed James Watsone for small neces-
 sars and garrens, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; It.—Payed Baillie Weir,
 for nails, cords, and iron, 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; It.—To Decon
 Thomson, ½ 1000 nails, 15*s.*; It.—13 st. 3 pd. iron
 James Watsone got for wadges, pikes, at 32*s.* per stone,
 21*l.* 12*s.*; It.—A great dail sawen in roons, to meet the
 water at the bowes, 19*s.*; It.—Payed for sawen, dight-
 ing, and making, 24*s.*; It.—Ffor 34 stone, and for
 batts, at 2 marks per stone, 45*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; It.—To
 Andrew Weir for bringing timber to and from Clyds-

holm, 12s.; It.—To as stone pitch for the bridge batts, 16s.; It.—Ffor timber to John Buckles the younger for making sincars and other necessarias, 38*l.* 18s.; It.—Ffor 7 ell 12-threed cord, 8s. 6*d.*; It.—Ffor 60 fathom 12-threed cord, at 2s. per fathom, 6*l.*; It.—Ffor butter and soap to the gin, 18s.; It.—Ffrom myself 1400 naills, at 8s. per 100, 5*l.* 12s.; It.—To John Buckles (elder), 12 hundees, 4*l.* 4s.; It.—For girding them, and tub and barrel, 28s.; It.—For sex fork shaftes, 6s.; It.—Two trees for a cart bodie, 12s.; It.—Ffor bars to the cart, 4s.; It.—To William Libingstone, being pricker 46 dayes at 8s. per day, 18*l.* 18s.; It.—For upshotts to see cars, 20s.; It.—For 8 stone laid, at 2 marks per stone, 10*l.* 13s. 4*d.*; It.—More payed Thomas Brown for cuts, and naills, and garrens, and other work, 97*l.*; It.—For sex shoebells from Ed^r, with carriage, 5*l.*; It.—More paid James Lockhart for filling, 2*l.* 18s., £453 8 6

Ane Account of Money received by Archbald Simpson, Merchant in Lanark, by Publick Collection and otherwayes, for Building a Bridge at Clydsholm, by Act of Councill, dated May 16, 1694.

	L <i>ib.</i>	S <i>h.</i>	D <i>en.</i>
<i>Imprimis</i> —From Edg ^r ,	521	13	08
It.—Receabed at Lanark when wee went throw,	177	16	02
It.—Ffrom John Baillie, by the Shire's order,	300	00	00
It.—Ffrom Clelland, by the same order,	333	06	08
It.—Ffrom the Guildrie of Lanark,	200	00	00
It.—Ffrom Lanark Session, by Collection,	024	00	00
It.—Receabed from John Jack, in part of the Collections for the lands of Nempflar which was in his hands,	007	10	00
It.—Ffrom James Gray for Crawford-John,	007	01	00
It.—Ffrom Cobingtoun,	006	13	00
It.—Ffrom the Deacons, a band, dated Mart, 99,	066	13	04
It.—Ffrom Mr Scott att Carlouk,	015	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Bryce for Crawford-John,	002	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Good at Carnwath,	028	09	08
It.—Ffrom Sir James Carmichaell,	100	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Duncan at Dunsyre,	010	03	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Linning at Lesmahagow,	065	18	00
It.—More from Lesmahagow,	006	15	00
It.—Ffor a cart sold to John Hamiltoun in Lesmahagow,	022	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Braidfoot, Pettinain,	013	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Ballantyne for Aberdeen,	054	03	00
It.—Ffrom y ^e Paroches in Air Presbytrie,	024	00	00
It.—Ffour ounces twelve drops bullion,	014	04	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Robert Law for some Parochs in Argyle,	021	19	00
It.—Ffrom Mr William Thomsonsone for Couper Presbytry,	027	13	04

	L <i>ib</i> .	S <i>h</i> .	D <i>en</i> .
It.—More from Mr Veach at Dumfreis, - - -	016	12	06
It.—Ffrom Gabin Wood in part of Glasgow, Paisley, and Renfrew Presbitries, - - -	064	07	00
It.—Ffrom Mathew Hopkin for Irbing Presbytry, -	089	06	10
It.—Ffrom Jeremiah Hunter for part of Lithgow Presbytrie, - - -	062	18	00
It.—Ffrom John Lanerk, 17 Guineas for vacent stipends,	241	08	00
It.—Candlemas, 1700.—Receabed for a Bond agreed with Cors Mitchell for vacent stipends, -	166	13	04
It.—Ffrom this Presbyterie, that the Councill hath giben Band for to refund if required, - - -	091	15	00
It.—Ffrom William Whyte, in po dean for Lochmaben Presbytry, and aplebie with loss of money, -	017	10	00
It.—Ffrom Muirkirk Paroch, - - -	005	04	00
It.—Ffrom the Burrows, - - -	866	13	04
It.—Ffrom the Burrows att Glasgow, when the 3 B. was laid on this toun, - - -	072	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Veach for Dumfriestown, - - -	048	00	00
It.—Receabed at Glasgow, 4 Quarters, - - -	131	14	00
It.—Ffrom Toun and Paroch of Hamiltoun, - - -	100	00	00
It.—Ffrom Port-Glasgow and Kilenam, - - -	007	10	00
It.—Ffrom Proviost Tuddie at Peebles, - - -	008	05	00
It.—Ffrom Auchtiefardell, - - -	029	00	00
It.—Ffrom Blackwood younger, - - -	028	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Ballantyne for Mr John Veach, - - -	030	00	00
It.—Ffrom Cumnock Paroch, - - -	003	00	00
It.—Ffrom Robert Clerkson, Chamberland, - - -	042	00	00
It.—Ffrom William Cowan, - - -	003	00	00
It.—Ffrom Baillie Hamiltoun for Mr William Selkirk,	009	04	08
It.—Ffrom James Lithgow, Paper-maker, - - -	002	18	00
It.—Ffrom Lickprivick, Fouler, - - -	000	09	00
It.—Ffrom William Sommerbell of Harperfield,	005	16	00
It.—Ffrom Stonebyres, - - -	066	13	04
It.—Ffrom Commissar Wilkie, - - -	003	14	00
It.—Ffrom Baillie Weir, - - -	014	04	00
It.—Ffrom Cambusnethan, 3 lib. 11 p. 06d.; Blanter, 1 lib. 10—is, - - -	010	01	06
It.—Ffrom Cambuslang, - - -	002	18	00
It.—Ffrom Culross, - - -	005	00	06
It.—Ffrom Kirkbryd, - - -	010	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Ballantyne for Gladshields, - - -	020	03	00
It.—Ffrom Longdrehorn Paroch, - - -	001	01	00
It.—Ffrom Dalserff 9lib. 6p.; Stonehouse 6lib. 13p. 4d—is,	015	19	04
It.—Ffrom Mr Naper at Straben, - - -	001	12	06
It.—More from Gabin Wood for forsaid places, -	003	07	08
It.—Ffor Profite of the Customes, our part 10 Guineas, at 14lib. 04p., - - -	142	00	00

	L <i>ib.</i>	S <i>h.</i>	D <i>.</i>
It.—Ffrom Borroustouness, - - - - -	014	00	00
It.—Ffrom Robert Thomsons for Edin ^r shire, - - -	284	17	06
It.—Ffrom him for the Cannongate, 22lib. 15p. 04d., cliped money, weighing, - - - - -	014	08	00
It.—Ffrom Baillie Hamilton for parts in Ffife, - -	044	16	00
It.—Ffrom Mr John Fforest for Hadingtounshire, - -	065	11	00
It.—Ffrom Robert Thomsons for Leith, - - - - -	028	00	00
It.—Ffrom William Callendar for Stirling Presbitrie,	032	13	04
It.—Ffrom Carmichaell Paroch, - - - - -	008	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Ballantyne for the Merns, - - - - -	001	17	00
It.—Ffrom Old Monkland Paroch, - - - - -	006	00	00
It.—Ffrom Mr Ballantyne for Melros Paroch, - - -	016	00	00
It.—Ffrom John Thomsons for the Bonnitoun Quarter,	011	09	00
It.—What was collected for a man here, the lyke being for us with him, - - - - -	002	00	00
It.—By some old work rooped at the Bridge, as per Accompt, - - - - -	279	18	10
RICHARD DICK, <i>Witness.</i>	ARCHBALD SIMPSON.		
	THOMAS SUMERS, <i>Witness.</i>		

1695.—*Ane Accompt of Archbald Simpson's Debursements in Building the Bridge of Clydsholm, by Act of Councill, dated May 16, 1694.*

The totall of the charge is fybe thousand two hundred nyntie-nyne pound, eight shills, sex pennies, -	5999	08	06
Total of the discharge is eight thousand two hundred and forty-seben pound, fifteen shills, eight pennies,	8247	15	08
The discharge exceeds the charge in the soume of two thousand nyne hundred and forty-eight pound, seben shillings, and two pennies, - - - - -	2948	07	02
RICHARD DICK, <i>Witness.</i>	ARCHBALD SIMPSONE.		
	THOMAS SUMERS, <i>Witness.</i>		

COPY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—ANNO DECIMO GEO. II. REGIS.

An Act to enable the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Lanark to Repair and Maintain their Bridge over the River Clyd, at Clydsholm, in the shire of Lanark.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, the Thirtieth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Three, intituled, "An Act in Favours of the Burgh of Lanark," reciting that the Burgh of Lanark had been at a vast expence in building a Bridge over the River Clyd, and that by reason of the great repair, and the violent current of the water, it would require frequent Reparations, which the Magistrates of the said Burgh were unable to do, it was enacted: That for enabling the said Magis-

trates to maintain the said Bridge, the several tolls therein mentioned should be granted to the Magistrates of the said Burgh for the space of Nineteen Years; and whereas the said Bridge hath been, and still is, of so great use and service to the neighbouring country in general, that, notwithstanding the term granted by the said Act expired in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-two, yet the said tolls have been voluntarily paid, till of late that some persons have refused to pay the same; and whereas the annual expence of keeping the said Bridge in repair exceeds the yearly income of the tolls granted by the said Act, and the maintaining and keeping in repair the said Bridge will be attended with a constant charge and expence to the said Town; and whereas the Magistrates of the said Burgh of Lanark are unable to repair and support the same (their debts being already so large, and the circumstances of the community so low), unless the said former Act be revived, and the term and tolls thereby granted continued and enlarged: May it therefore please your Most Excellent Majesty, upon the humble petition of the Magistrates and Town Council of the said Burgh of Lanark, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That for the better enabling the Magistrates and Town Council of Lanark for the time being, to repair and keep in repair the said Bridge, there shall be paid to the said Magistrates and Town Council of the said Burgh of Lanark, and their successors, or to such person or persons as they shall from time to time nominate and appoint, for pontage, or in name of toll, before any passage over the said Bridge shall be permitted, the several sums following, *videlicet*:—

For every Coach or Chariot drawn by Four or more Horses, Six Pence Sterling. For every Cart, Car, or other Wheel Carriage, Two Pence Sterling. For every Sledge, and for every Horse loaded or unloaded, One Penny Sterling. For every Ox, Cow, or Bull, Two-third Parts of a Penny Sterling. For every Calf, Hog, Sheep, or Lamb, One-sixth Part of a Penny Sterling. For every Foot Passenger, One-Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling.

Which said respective sums of money shall and may, by the authority of this present Act, be demanded and taken in name of pontage, or as a toll or duty, before any Coach, Chariot, Cart, Car, Wheel Carriage, Sledge, Horse, Ox, Cow, Bull, Hog, Sheep, Lamb, or Passenger, be permitted to pass over the said Bridge; and the monies so to be taken and received as aforesaid, are hereby vested in the Magistrates and Town Council of Lanark; and the same and every part thereof shall be from time to time paid, applied, and disposed of (the reasonable charge expended in or about the obtaining or passing this Act being first deducted) for and towards amending and repairing and keeping in repair the said Bridge, as aforesaid; and the Magistrates and Town Council, and their successors, and the Collector

or Collectors, to be by them appointed, are hereby authorized and empowered to hinder all Coaches, Chariots, Carts, Cars, etc.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and all the tolls hereby laid and made payable, and the powers hereby given and granted, shall take place and have continuance from and after the Second Day of August, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-seven, for and during the term of Thirty-one Years.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be a Publick Act, and be judicially taken notice of as such by all the Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

THE CLYDESDALE UPPER WARD SOCIETY

Was formed in Glasgow in October, 1785; has been of much service to those connected with it, and continues "undissolved"—still in prosperous activity.

The preamble is, that, Whereas it is agreeable both to the laws of God and man to provide for the relief of the poor and necessitous, etc., we, of the "Clydesdale Upper Ward," have agreed to join ourselves for the mutual support of one another, and of such as may hereafter join us, in order to prevent, as far as in us lies, any of our brethren from being reduced to want, or being a burden to town, county, or sessions; and for this purpose we commence a fund for the relief of our members, to be regulated and distributed according to the following Articles, thirty in number, entitled, 1. Erection of the Society. 2. Members—their age and qualification: "to be above fourteen and below forty years of age, a Protestant, and of good moral character, etc." 3. Notice before entering—given "four days before the annual election of office-bearers, etc." 4. Immorality, how checked: "Any member found guilty of swearing, blaspheming, or profaning the Sabbath-day, to be reprov'd first, then fined 6d, again, 1s; if persisting, to be expelled. Further, if any member be convicted of adultery or theft, his name to be erased, and all interest forfeited." 5. Entry money and quarter accounts: "On admission 5s 6d, of which 5s goes to the funds, 4d to the clerk, and 2d to the officer; the annual payment 2s, or 6d quarterly, besides one penny for officers' wages." 6. Exemption from quarter accounts gained by paying 30s on entry on admission; if three years a member, 20s sterling. 7. Office-bearers or managers to be elected annually, etc. 8. The Preses to preside at all meetings, transact in all affairs, have a casting vote, etc. 9. Treasurer to receive and deposit the moneys, legacies, benefactions, etc., bonds, etc., in the box or charter-chest, and be ready, within a fortnight after the annual election to give off his accounts to the Preses and Masters, etc. 11. That there be twelve Masters or Directors, five of whom, including the Preses, to be a quorum, and all office-bearers to serve gratis. 12. The Treasurer to be elected from

a leet of three members, etc. 13. Election of Masters: The former Preses and Treasurer are directors, *ex officio*, for one year; the old Preses chooses two from the old council, and the new Preses three, either from the old council or the Society, as *he thinks* proper, etc. 14. County members, described as residing in Shettleston, Pollokshaws, Paisley, etc., may choose a director among themselves, who must attend all the Preses' meetings if desired, etc. 15. The clerk to be allowed the sum of 25s per annum of salary, over and above the perquisites arising from entry money. 16. The Society to pay their officer 15s yearly, besides his chance of entries. 17. Members' funerals: "It is expected that the Society, on all funeral occasions, will, for their own credit, turn well out, and as decently dressed as possible." 18. Proxy lines taken from members living above a mile from the city, etc. 19. Members declining to act as Preses or Treasurer fined 5s. 20. The box or charter-chest to be kept in house of the Preses, in the city of Glasgow, in a convenient house and secure apartment. 21. Directors to be fined 6d if half-an-hour late for meetings. 22. Members two years in arrears to be struck off the list, etc. 23. Money or stock of the Society to be invested; if by bill, in name of the Preses. Meetings to be held in November, February, May, and August; and all entertainments of eating and drinking are expressly prohibited and discharged. 24. A member guilty of embezzling the funds of the Society, must indemnify, and be for ever deprived of all privileges, both for himself and family. 25. Any member coming to meetings of the Society drunk, disposed to fight, abuse or vilipend any of the managers, to be fined 6d for the first offence, 1s for the second, then expelled, etc. 26. Complaint, to be held relevant, must be laid before the Preses, etc.; and if any member upbraid another for having received supply when in trouble or straits, to be fined 1s for the first, 2s for the second offence, then expelled, etc. 27. Members three years connected with the Society, if disabled through old age, sickness, or distress, to be allowed 3s per week if not confined to bed, or 5s per week if bedfast; but no member who by quarrelling, fighting, drunkenness, or any other dissolute practices, brings distress on himself, will be allowed any aliment. 28. When an indigent member dies, the Society to see him decently interred at the expense of two pounds sterling, etc.; and if deceased member have no heirs, his goods and effects shall belong to the Society, and the Preses carry his head. The widow to be allowed 20s, etc. 29. If any member propose to break open the box and share the stock, he shall be expelled, etc. 30. It is agreed that if any three members abide by the foregoing established Articles, to them and their adherents only shall appertain and belong the whole power and properties of the box, money, writs, etc.; and no Act hereafter made shall be valid which tends to weaken the strength of this Article. Articles subscribed at Glasgow, December 26, 1785.

Preses, JOHN CHRISTIE.

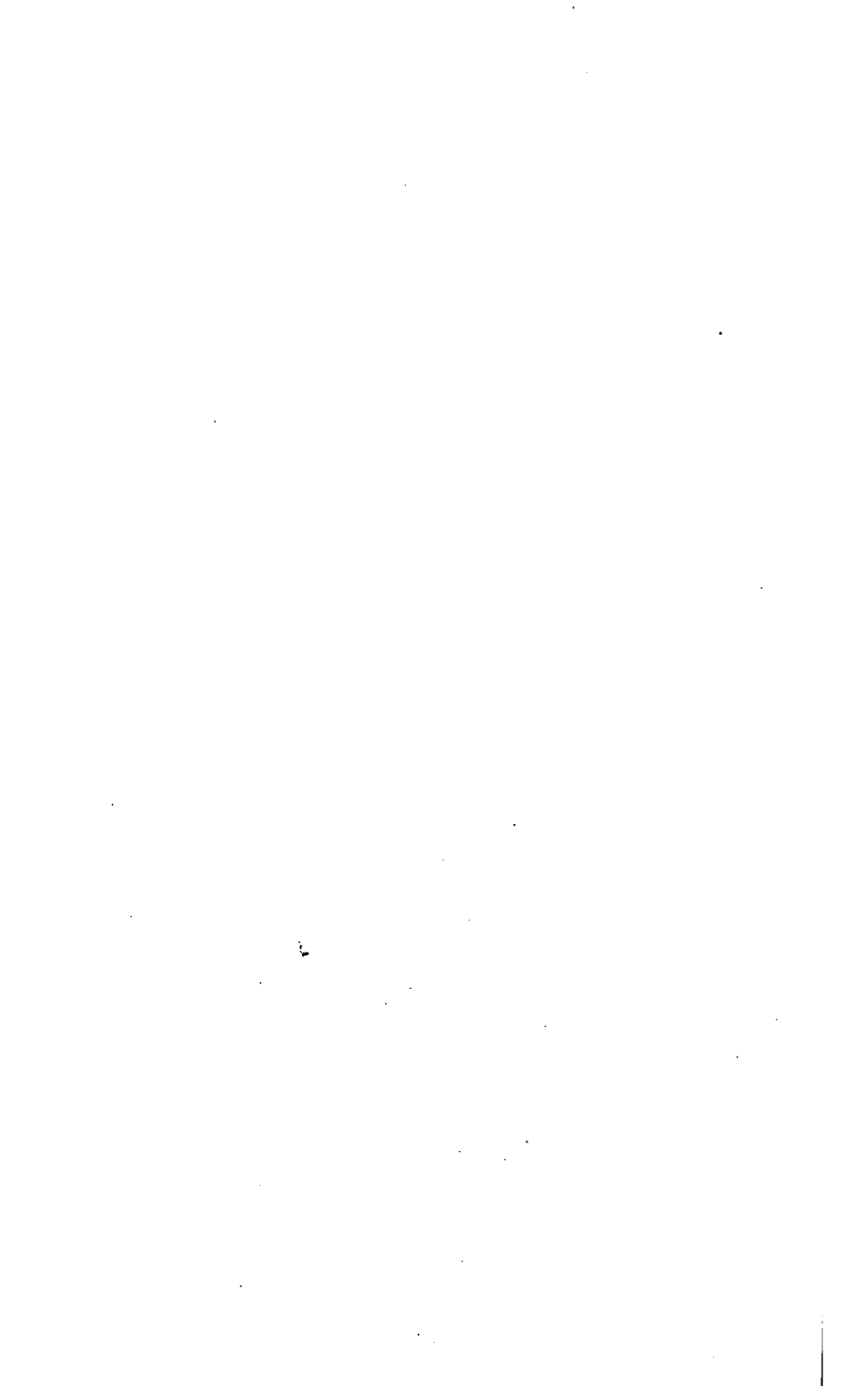
Clerk, WILLIAM FISHER.

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PARISH OF CRAWFORD.

[The corrected version referred to in note at foot of p. 85, Vol. I., and produced here to save the cancel of two sheets of the work.—A. M.]

for £360 Scots (*Ibid*, VII, 422). The capital conviction of Mr Lawrie, the tutor of Blackwood, in the year 1683, on the ground that he had harboured a person who had been in rebellion, but had never been marked out by process or proclamation, created great alarm among the gentlemen of the western counties. A number of them, of whom Weir of Newton was one, proceeded to London with the view of negotiating "the settlement of ane Scots collonie in Carolina." They there entered into communication with the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord William Russell, and the other leaders of the liberal party in England, as well as with the Scotch refugees in Holland. There can be little doubt that in the course of their consultations the chances of an insurrection in the north were discussed. The discovery of the Rye House Plot gave the Government a clue to this intrigue. Weir and his associates were arrested and sent to Scotland; Baillie of Jarviswood was executed, but John Weir was reprieved through the intercession of his friends. The tradition of the family as to the manner in which it was obtained, is, that he had a sister who was married to a cadet of the Irvings of Saphock, and that the latter was usher to the Privy Council. By his connivance his wife obtained access to the Council Chamber when her brother was under examination, and implored the Lords to grant a pardon. At first in vain. Being, however, near her confinement, her agitation brought on the pains of labour. She nevertheless refused to be removed, and continued her frantic entreaties for mercy until the Chancellor exclaimed, "Take away the woman, and make out a remission for life and limb." Upon which Weir swore that, were the bairn lad or lass, it should inherit his lands, as its coming had saved his life. The tradition appears confirmed by a deed executed by him about this date, by which he conveys his estate to his sister and her husband, on condition that they should take the name and arms of Vere. Although his life was spared, the process against John Weir was remitted by Parliament to the Court of Justiciary, where a decree was pronounced forfeiting his property (*Ibid*, VIII, 490; *App.*, 39, 40). This was rescinded in 1690 by the General Act remitting all fines and defaultures since the year 1665 (*Ibid*, IX, 164; *App.*, 94). He was appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county in the years 1689, 1690, and 1704 (*Ibid*, IX, 70, 138; XI, 141). The farms of Harthope and Raecleugh were held by branches of the Johnstone family, that of Crimpcramp by the Tintos, and afterwards by the Bertrams of Nisbet; while the lands of Ellershaw, Troloss, and part of those of South Shortcleugh were possessed by other sub-vassals.

Blind Harry (*B. V., l. 1057, et seq.*) states that the "castle" of Crawford was surprised, dismantled (spoiled), burnt, and its walls partially thrown down in the spring of 1297. This author, as we will hereafter have on more than one occasion to demonstrate, is no reliable authority, unless in those parts of his narrative where he is corroborated by more trustworthy historians or authentic documents. In the present instance we were at first inclined to think that this was the case. He informs us that

"A squier then rewlyt, that Lordschip hail,
Of Cumnerland born, his name was Martyndail;"

and it is remarkable that this could only have occurred at the very time at which, according to his narrative, this event took place. We have purposely abstained from giving in detail the pedigree of the Lindsay family in full, as it is given with great accuracy in the well known work recently published by their descendant Lord Lindsay. In explanation of the present subject, we may, however, mention that the Alice, the heiress of the elder branch of the Lindsays, married Sir Henry Pinkeney, an English knight. Their grandson, Sir Robert de Pinkeney, inherited the barony of Crawford, and died about the year 1296, when he was succeeded by his brother Henry. Robert the Bruce deprived the latter of these lands, and bestowed them on the representative of the male line of the Lindsays, who had adhered to the patriotic cause. There was, however, an interval between the death of Sir Robert and the time when his brother obtained possession, as Edward I., on the 24th October, 1296, issued a letter, directing that the lands of Sir Robert should be kept by the Earl de Warrene, Governor of Scotland, *for the King*. On the 18th of the following February, Henry Pinkeney, having duly paid his homage, the King sent an order to Warrene to infest him (*Rot. Scot., I., 36, 38*). This interval is the precise period in which Blind Harry places the surprise of the castle. On examining more carefully the details of the Minstrel's narrative, we, however, found it to contain such a mass of improbabilities that we became convinced that what we had at first supposed to be a corroboration from the authentic records in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, was a mere *accidental* coincidence, and that no credence can be given to the Minstrel's account of the matter. His tale is: That Sir William Wallace, after surprising the castle of Lochmaben, retired to Corehead, which lies at the head of the Annan, and is the house which is situated nearest the head of that river. Starting from this, he and Sir John Graham, with "fourtye off men with armes cleir," marched through Crawford Muir till they came to Crawfordjohn village. In doing this they must have passed within a short distance, if not in sight, of Crawford Castle. Although "on Ingliss(men) thar mynd remanyt ay," no attack is made upon it. From Crawfordjohn

“The water (Duneaton) downe thai ryd,
Ner hand the nycht thai lychtyt upon Clyde.”

Then, when they are at the distance of more than six miles from the place, Wallace, for the *first time*, proposes that they should turn back and try an assault on the castle of Crawford. On approaching the village, that the English garrison, although they have received information of the surprise of Lochmaben, “that gerris them be full wa,” had, to a man, crossed the river, and were carousing in a hostelry or tavern, leaving the castle in charge of some women. Nor is this the only astounding piece of imprudence they are supposed to have committed, for we are informed that they had also entirely neglected to take the precaution of supplying the castle with provisions in case of attack, as after it was taken Wallace and his men had to content themselves with a scanty allowance brought from the hostelry.

G. V. I.

LEADHILLS.

[In “Pennant’s Tour in Scotland,” Vol. II., page 129, appears the subjoined account of Leadhills, at the close of last century; and it is correct now, as it was then.—A. M.]

“THE little village of Leadhills consists of numbers of mean houses, inhabited by about fifteen hundred souls, supported by the mines; for five hundred are employed in the rich *sous terrains* of this tract. Nothing can equal the barren and gloomy appearance of the country round; neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, appear to amuse the eye; the spectator must plunge into the bowels of these mountains for entertainment, or please himself with the idea of the good that is done by the well-bestowed treasures drawn from these inexhaustible mines, that are still rich, baffling the efforts of two centuries. The space that has yielded ore is little more than a mile square, and is a flat or pass among the mountains; the veins of lead run north and south, vary, as in other places, in their depth, and are from two to four feet thick; some have been found filled with ore within two fathoms of the surface, others sink to the depth of ninety fathoms.

“The ore yields in general about seventy pounds of lead from a hundred and twelve of ore, but affords very little silver; the varieties are the common-plated ore, vulgarly called potters’: the small or steel-grained ore, and the curious white ores, lamellated and fibrous, so much searched after for the cabinets of the curious. The last yields from fifty-eight to sixty-eight pounds from the hundred, but the working of this species is much more pernicious to the health of the workmen than the common. The ores are smelted in hearthes, blown by a great bellows, and fluxed with lime. The lead is sent to Leith in small carts, that carry about seven hundred-weight, and exported free from duty.

“The miners and smelters are subject here, as in other places, to the lead distemper, or *mill-reck*, as it is called here, which brings on palsies, and sometimes madness, terminating in death in about ten days. Yet, about two years ago, died, at this place, a person of primæval longevity, one John Taylor, miner, who worked at his business till he was a hundred and twelve; he did not marry till he was sixty, and had nine children; he saw to the last without spectacles; had excellent teeth till within six years before his death, having left off tobacco, to which he attributed their preservation; at length, in 1770, he yielded to fate, after having completed his hundred and thirty-second year.

“Native gold has been frequently found in this tract, in the gravel beneath the peat, from which it was washed by rains, and collected in the gullies by persons who at different times have employed themselves in search of this precious metal; but of late years these adventurers have scarce been able to procure a livelihood. I find in a little book printed in 1710, called *Miscellanea Scotica*, that in old times much gold was collected in different parts of Scotland. In the reign of James IV. the Scots did separate the gold from the sand by washing. In the following, the Germans found gold there, which afforded the King great sums; 300 men were employed for several summers, and about £100,000 sterling procured. They did not dispose of it in Scotland, but carried it into Germany. The same writer says that the Laird of Marcheston got gold in Pentland Hills; that some was found in Langham-waters, fourteen miles from Leadhill House; in Meggot-waters, twelve miles; and Phinland, sixteen miles. He adds that pieces of gold, mixed with spar and other substances, that weighed thirty ounces, were found; but the largest piece I have heard of does not exceed an ounce and a-half, and is in possession of Lord Hopetoun, the owner of these mines.

“Continue my journey through dreary glens or melancholy hills, yet not without seeing numbers of sheep. Near the small village of Crawfordjohn procured a guide over five miles of almost pathless moors, and descend into Douglasdale, watered by the river that gives the name; a valley distinguished by the residence of the family of Douglas, a race of turbulent heroes, celebrated throughout Europe for deeds of arms; the glory, yet the scourge of their country; the terror of their princes; the pride of the northern annals of chivalry.”

NEWS OF AN OLD PLACE.

[Slightly abridged from an article in “*Household Words*” for August, 1852, locally attributed to the pen of Miss Martineau; that gifted writer having, about that time, visited the district.—A. M.]

If any friend of ours be sad and sorry, and desire to improve the occasion by solemn meditation on human life amidst vast rural solitudes, we advise him to take a journey by the Caledonian Railway,

from Carlisle to Edinburgh. We have seen no tracts so unpeopled since we emerged from the deserts of Arabia. The banks of the Nile in Nubia, the valleys of the Lebanon, the plain of Damascus, are populous in comparison. There is something very striking in being carried, easily and rapidly, through that great district of green hills, almost bare of trees, and quite bare of houses for miles together. There is something striking in seeing wide tracts of oats, barley, and turnips spreading in the levels, without discovering who can have sown them, or who in the world is to reap them. Here and there the angle of a house-roof peeps out from behind the profile of a hill. Now and then, when there is a long vista into the mountains, a small dark island is to be seen, far away amidst the ocean of green—an oasis in this verdant desert, in which are collected the little kirk and manse, a farmstead, and half-a-dozen cottages, under the cover of as many trees. Where people are seen at work, awaiting the ripening of their barley and oats, it is a rather piteous kind of work. There is hay in nooks, and on any strip otherwise useless; and such hay!—over-ripe, long ago, yet never mellowed by true ripening—with sour water standing in among the clumps, and so many weeds, that the grass-part can hardly be seen. In some of these dank and dreary enclosures (one wonders why they were ever enclosed), three or four men are mowing (one wonders why in the world they mow) their bog hay, rushes, and ragwort, and all together, and tie up the crop in sheaves, and set up the sheaves in shocks—just as if they were the finest wheat grown in the Lincolnshire beds. On the top of the railway banks stand large cocks of this hay, which looks like damp straw. The stranger wonders what species of animal is to eat it. If he inquire, he is told that it is a welcome and needful resource for the sheep in time of snow-drifts. One is glad that the sheep have something better to eat now. There they are, clean from a late shearing, scattered over the brown and purple fells, or thrusting themselves into any hand's-breadth of shade that may be afforded by a broken sand-bank, or any little quarry on the hill-side. There are patches of vivid green among the purple heather, where ewes and lambs are browsing tranquilly to-day, without a thought of the snow-drifts which, six months hence, will doom them to emaciation on the coarse fodder which is in preparation for them below. Here and there a few cattle are seen, and a young horse, in some distant field, may fling up his heels at the train. A group of bare-headed and bare-footed children may be at play on some tiny bridge over a pretence of a burn or rivulet, and a hen and her chickens may scratch up the sand below in defiance of the intrusion of the strangers from the south, with their steam and their noise. But this is nearly all that is seen between station and station, unless where the hills have been laid open for stone, slate, or ore.

The most obvious thought suggested by this scene—so strange in our busy islands—is, that it will not long be to be seen. If our capitalists and labourers are emigrating to new lands for the sake of

more space, a district of this extent will not remain so scantily peopled. Along the railway, at least, there will be a fringe of producers and traffickers, who will essentially alter the character of the landscape. The next consideration which will occur to most people is, that they here see—what is not a very common thing to see—a large district which must be, in the main, very much like what it was hundreds or thousands of years ago. One of the railway stations is at Abington, a rather pretty hamlet, with one or two good houses near; and more wood, more cultivation, a more modern aspect than many of the stations before and after it. From this place a valley runs up among the hills, away from the sound of the railway whistle, and of the din of human life altogether. In this valley the Romans certainly were, once upon a time. A military road of theirs passes near; and in, and near this valley, are the tokens of their encampment. Whether the valley was wooded then and cleared by them, we cannot undertake to say, but the probability seems to be, that it must have looked to the Roman eye, on entering, much as it now looks to the eye of any modern foreigner. Its hills, green and bare, with metallic indications showing themselves in places, with heather on the higher slopes, and bog in the bottoms—these features appear to be about as primitive as any natural scenery can well be. That it was much like what it now is, midway between the Roman period and ours, is known.

At the time when Edward the Third of England was watching his son, the Black Prince, winning his spurs, or was trying to make his way safely out of some very difficult and dangerous valleys in France—at the time when Scotland was mourning her David Bruce, a prisoner in the Tower; or, perhaps, rejoicing at the sight of him, returned on his parole—at that time, when the nations were so busy with war as not to be able to look closely after what lay round about them at home—a foreigner was poking about in this valley to see what he could find. A German, named Bulmer, was looking for gold amidst these Scottish hills; and he came into this valley, and found something else besides gold. He found LEAD; and the fate of the valley has been ruled by that discovery of his ever since. The valley we speak of is that which contains the curious village of Leadhills at its highest end—a settlement six miles from Abington, and as wild a place as can well be seen in our islands.

Having a fancy to see so odd a place, and having heard much, twenty years ago, of the intelligence and other good qualities of the inhabitants, we recently determined to go. At Abington, a carriage was to have met us; but there was a mistake about it, and no carriage was forthcoming. The morning was hot, and the hours were precious, so that we were glad to obtain any sort of vehicle that would save our strength and our time. The vehicle proposed was a cart—such as had probably conveyed in its day more pigs and calves than human beings. It was half filled with straw, on which was laid a bolster, and over the bolster was laid a clean plaid. Off we

went, under the care of an intelligent labourer, whose Scotch dialect was of so moderate a character that conversation would have been easy, but for the slow trot of the horse, which made our words come out like puffs of steam from the engine which had just left us behind. By a gradual ascent, on a good road, we penetrated the recesses of the hills, seeing nobody but two men eating oat-cake and drinking milk at the mouth of their little quarry, and two women at the cottage beside the toll-bar where the carts of coke pay toll on their way up to the mines. During the journey of six miles we saw three trees; one in a field on the upland, looking rather sad, all by itself, and two more down in a field at the bottom, marking the spot where Bulmer found his gold five hundred years ago. A woman, down in the bog, had her arms full of what appeared to be rushes; and a solitary man, high up on the steep, was cutting heather—no doubt to mend his own or some neighbour's thatch. Grass, and groundsel, and hemlock grew to the height of a foot along the ridge, and down the sides of two or three of the first cottages we saw. We inquired why, as slate was quarried (under the name of edge-metal), in this very valley, the cottages were so wretchedly roofed. The answer was, that there had never been any thought of using so good a material as even this very poor slate.

From far below we had seen smoke hanging about an opening before us. This was from the smelting-houses, the driver informed us; and the village lay a mile and a-half farther on. The road crossed the valley near the smelting-houses; and they lay below us on the right—the turbid little stream oozing away from the works, and men and boys, with hoes, spades, and scrapers, washing the soil, on stage below stage, so that what escaped from one set of channels might run into the one below. It seemed a piece of unnecessary toil to place the square tower of the smelting-house—the tower whence the smoke belched forth—so high up the steep and stony breast of the hill. It afterwards appeared that nobody had occasion to go up there. The smoke was driven, by the blast of the furnace, through the interior of the hill, to issue forth from a chimney, which looks like a tower from below.

A succeeding ascent hid from us what we were now looking for with some anxiety, as our ride had occupied nearly an hour and three-quarters, and we had been churned enough for one day. The village, we were told, was "just behind there," and there it was—the strangest of British villages. The valley suddenly opens out into an area of undulating character, bounded by more distant hills. Rows of cottages stand on all available platforms, turned in all directions. Beside one may be a roof just fresh thatched with heather; and on the other hand may be a roof bristling with weeds, and with grass that sways in the wind. Scattered about, amidst the wild vegetation of the moorland, up and down, turned this way and that, are little oblong patches of cabbages, turnips, or potatoes. Formerly the miners were allowed to appropriate from the moorland as much as

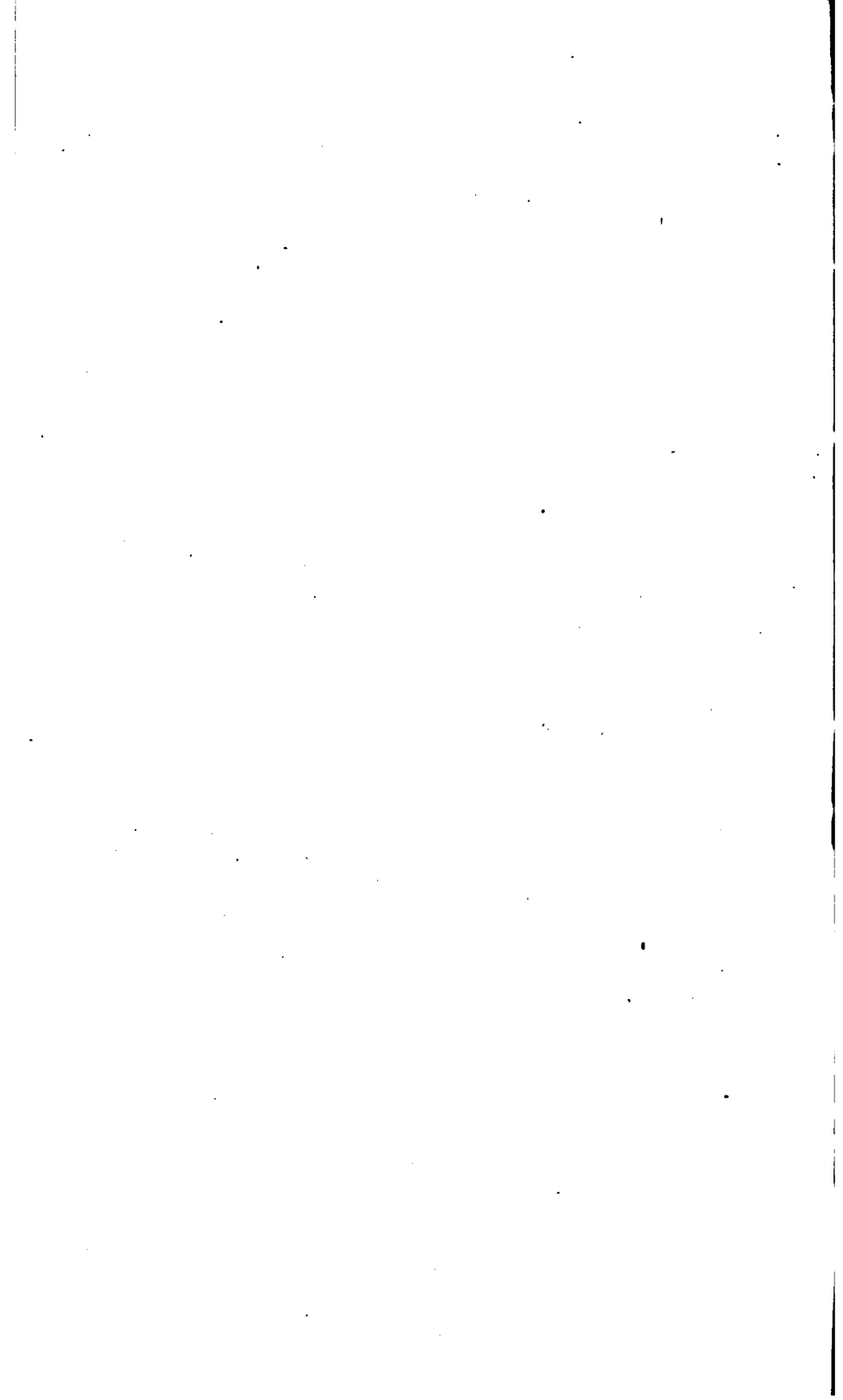
they could cultivate with the spade in over-hours. This is no longer permitted; but the ground under tillage is about 400 acres.

Glancing over the neighbouring slopes, we saw a man mowing some most unpromising grass. Another was coming up from a boggy place with an enormous bundle of rushes on his head. High up on a ridge, a man's figure was seen, digging peat. Three sheep were within sight, and several cows. It was a comfort to see so good a supply of cows for the number of persons.

There are some old books on the shelves of the agent's office, which give the information that in the early half of the last century the population at Leadhills amounted to upwards of fourteen hundred. Twenty years ago it was about eleven hundred; it is now between eight and nine hundred. Of these, one hundred and ten are able-bodied men. There are some old men able to do some work or none. Such as these were formerly maintained by their sons; but under the present rate of wages (which average nine shillings per week) the reluctance to look to the parish for an ultimate support is fast diminishing. There is a baker in the place, of course; and there are no less than three tailors. Some few men are employed in blanket-weaving. Here and there we saw some old men sitting in the sun, smoking and chatting; and one or two were returning from their morning's task, who were still capable, at the age of seventy and upwards, of doing some hours' work in the day at washing the ore. But a man who can do this at such an age, may be safely supposed not to have worked under ground in his earlier days. There are no less than from eighty to ninety cows in this village—a very large proportion for the number of people. It is explained by the fact that the customary diet of the population is that which we saw the two quarrymen enjoying by the roadside—oat-cake and milk. Meat is an almost unknown luxury, even in the form of bacon. We had not before, nor have we now, a high opinion of the wholesomeness of oatmeal diet; but it is certainly the fact, that the people of Leadhills, living on a poor soil, in the midst of metallic works, at a height of one thousand two hundred and eighty-six feet above the level of the sea, have a remarkably healthy appearance, notwithstanding the presence of the fumes of the smelting, and the absence of a meat diet.

The men work, as in Cornwall, on tribute—sharing the success or failure of their enterprises with the proprietors. They change the name of a mine, quaintly enough, according to their approbation or displeasure towards it. We saw one which had, till lately, been called the "Labour-in-vain Vein." After a lucky turn which disclosed new riches (more lead with a little gold), it was called "California," which is its present title—a title, by the way, which shows that some tidings from the world without reach this secluded spot. The residents say, that even fewer strangers come now than before the opening of the Caledonian Railway; but, on the other hand, we find reason to believe that there has been enough of intercourse with the navvies of that railway, to work anything but good to the habits of







J. J. Murray act.

W. H. W. Peckham, Lith. Eng.

Leadhill's Village.

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

the miners, who must be very like children in their impressibleness, and in the precarious character of the innocence which has been maintained in the absence of temptation. One other kind of intercourse is provided by the annual arrival of Lord Hopetoun, or his sporting friends, in August and onwards. We saw an elegant moor-hen moving tamely on in the heather, not far from the smelting-houses; and this game so abounds on the hills, that the sportsmen come home to dinner at "the Ha'" with their thirty or forty brace each. Looking round on the very small cabbage patches of the miners, remembering their oatmeal diet, without even a smell of bacon to their bread, pondering also the average of nine shillings a-week, which leaves so many with only six, we inquired whether poaching could, in such a wild scene, be kept within bounds. The answer was, that poaching is a thing never heard of; and the reason given was, that the poacher would forfeit everything if detected. It is wonderful, and must be the result of strong compulsion of circumstance, that hungry men can see wild creatures fluttering in the herbage on far-spreading moors, away from every human eye but their own, and can abstain from taking what can hardly appear like property.

Perhaps we should not say that the labourer has no sport, for we heard of a novelty in that way having been lately introduced—an occasional game at quoits. There is a library, supported by seventy miners, paying two shillings a-year each. The works seemed to be chiefly Scotch divinity, with a very few voyages, and a volume of narrative, or fiction, here and there. What a blessing it would be to these people, if some kind person would send them a good assortment, and a plentiful one, of works of fiction! What a new world it would open to them during the long snows of winter, and in the light evenings of summer, when the men are exhausted by their hot toil under ground, or at the furnaces; and the women and girls are stooping over their "handsewing," and wearing their eyes out, ay, even little children, with embroidering for twelve hours every day!

There is a school, where the boys and girls looked thoroughly healthy; the room was airy, and the master intelligent-looking and kind, though his appearance did not lessen our impression of the poverty of the place. The members of the school have fallen off sadly, more than in proportion to the diminished population of the place. The average attendance is eighty in summer, and one hundred in winter. The scholars pay from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per quarter; and it is a proof of the value that the parents set upon education that, out of a population which falls short of nine hundred, earning, on an average, nine shillings per week, there should be one hundred children paying for their schooling at this rate. Some of the oldest boys could show arithmetical exercises which justify their hopes of getting to be clerks in Glasgow warehouses, and two have learned a little Latin—that darling pride of the humble Scotch! They think, and talk of Allan Ramsay, who was a native of these hills; and somebody has painted outside the

library something which is called a portrait of the poet. Whatever may be the taste of the painting, we like the taste of putting it there—(*it is now removed, the miners' arms, in very questionable taste, replacing it*).

At the very top of the settlement, when we have passed all the cottages, and "the Ha'," and the potato patches, and the heaps of lead ore, we come to a place which takes all strangers by surprise: a charming house, embowered in trees, with honeysuckle hanging about its walls, flowers in its parterres, and a respectable kitchen garden, where the boast is that currants can be induced to ripen, and that apples have been known to form, and grow to a certain size, though not to ripen. This is the agent's house, and here are the offices of the Mining Company. The plantation is really wonderful at such an elevation above the sea; and it is a refreshing sight to the stranger arriving from below. There may be seen, growing in a perfect thicket, beech, ash, mountain ash, elm, plane, and larch, shading grass-plats, and enclosed walks, so fresh and green that, on a hot day, one might fancy oneself in a meadow garden, near some ample river. In this abode there is a carriage, and a servant in livery—a great sight, no doubt, to the people, who can hardly have seen any other, except when sportsmen come to "the Ha'," with all their apparatus of locomotion and pleasure. In connection with this abode is the office of the Company, where the books are preserved as far back as 1736. There may be seen specimens of the ores found in the valley; and among other curiosities, a small phial of water, about half-filled with gold from the Californian vein before-mentioned. There it is, in rough morsels, just like the specimens from California and Australia, which may be seen everywhere now. The water in the phial is to make the gold look brighter; and for the same purpose, the owner lays it upon some dark surface—as the sleeve of a coat—that strangers may see it to the best advantage. Here is about ten pounds' worth; so there is no fear of choosing the wrong casket, out of the three placed before them.

Our cart had been dismissed long ago; and we were to return to Abington in the carriage, and driven by the servant in whom the worldly splendour of the place is concentrated. We were to stop by the way and see the smelting; and we saw it accordingly. Descending from the successive platforms where the bruised ore is washed, till it is almost pure dust of lead, we put our heads into the noisy vault, where the great water-wheel was revolving and letting fall a drip which filled the place with the sound of mighty splashings. The blast of the furnaces roared under our feet, and all around about us, every light substance, such as coal dust and shreds of peat, was blown about like chaff. At the furnace were men, enduring the blaze of the red heat on this sultry day. They work for five or six hours; but only for five days in the week. They were piling up the glowing coals upon the bruised and washed ore in its receptacle in the furnace; and from under the front of the fire we saw the molten

lead running down its little channels into its own reservoir, leaving behind the less heavy dross, which was afterwards to be cast out in a heap in the yard. The mould for the pig stood close by, at a convenient height from the floor. We waited till there was lead enough in the reservoir to make a pig. One man ladled out the molten metal into the mould, while another skimmed off the ashes and scum with two pieces of wood. It was curious to see this substance, which looked exactly like quicksilver, treated like soup. It was curious to see the process of cooling begin from the edges, and the film spreading slowly towards the centre, till all was solid. It was curious to see the pigs set on end against the wall, looking light and moveable from their lustre, when just out of the mould, and to remember that one might as well try to lift up the opposite mountain as to move one of them unaided.

LEADHILLS.

THE village of Leadhills, formerly named Hopetoun, from which the Earls of Hopetoun derive their title, is situated in an open area of undulating character, at the head of the valley through which the Glengonar-water flows on its way to the Clyde, and is within one mile of the southern extremity of Lanarkshire. It is distant seven and five miles respectively from the Abington and Elvanfoot Stations of the Caledonian Railway, forty-six miles from Edinburgh, and forty-four from Glasgow. This village is the highest in Scotland, being 1307 feet above the level of the sea. The aspect of the surrounding country is bleak and barren, consisting of hills above hills clothed with scanty herbage or heather. Elevated though it may be, the village is well sheltered, being surrounded on the east, west, and south sides by hills, having an average elevation of 1800 feet above the level of the sea; whilst, farther south, the Lowthers, a bleak, lofty range, tower to the height of 3150 feet. The view from this latter point is truly magnificent, embracing on the south the ample sweep of the Solway Frith, the Isle of Man, and beyond, the mountains of Hellvellyn and Skiddaw in Cumberland; whilst on the west the eye ranges over Ailsa Craig, the serrated peaks of the isle of Arran, the lofty Ben-lomond, and the Paps of Jura.

There are no records to accurately determine the antiquity of this village, but in all probability it did not exist until about the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the attention of adventurers was more particularly drawn to the place in search of the precious metals. As these pursuits, however, were irregular, and the parties employed principally foreigners, it is not unlikely that it would then only consist of a few rude huts, occupied during the summer months. Towards the middle of that century it appears that the search for lead, as well as for gold, was more systematic and successful, and it is therefore natural to suppose that the village would then become of

some importance, as there were upwards of 300 workmen employed; yet in all likelihood the population would be unsettled until about the year 1590, when Thomas Foulis purchased the lands in which his mines were situated. From that time—the works being carried on with great spirit and success—the population rapidly increased, so much so, that about the middle of the eighteenth century it amounted to upwards of 1400. The population then remained stationary until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it began to decline, till the year 1861, when the number of inhabitants, according to the census returns, was only 896. Since that time, however, owing to the vigour with which the lead mines are being wrought, the number has considerably increased, being now upwards of 1100.

The village, consisting of 224 houses, is principally built in rows, without any regard to architecture or proper sites, which are, generally speaking, ill-chosen, thus giving it a scattered and irregular appearance. Formerly the houses were nearly all covered with thatch, which is now, however, being rapidly replaced by Welsh slate.

The principal buildings are the Hall, to which the church is attached, and the houses and offices of the mining company. One of these, the residence of the manager of the mines, from its size and conveniences, may be termed a mansion. It is situated on an eminence overlooking the village, surrounded by a plantation of fine old trees, of a size seldom seen at such an elevation. Within this belt of wood are gardens, terraces, and walks, laid out with great taste, forming a pleasant contrast to the bare scenery around.

The Hall, the residence of the Earls of Hopetoun and their friends during the shooting season, is plainly but substantially built. It stands in the centre of the village, and, with the small plantation behind it, greatly improves the appearance of the place. The church, which has galleries, contains 500 sittings, and is well attended, the usual congregation being about 300.

There are schools for the instruction of the children in the place, in which 76 boys and 71 girls are taught daily by a schoolmaster, assisted by two pupil teachers, and a schoolmistress, whose salaries are partly paid by quarter-pence, and partly by subscriptions from the Earl of Hopetoun and the Mining Company.

So early as 1741, a library was established at Leadhills, being one of the first circulating libraries in Scotland, which now numbers 2348 volumes. The number of ordinary members who pay 2s yearly is 80, whilst that of the honorary is 15.

A post-office was established at this place in 1760, but then with only one delivery a week, the post starting from Edinburgh each Monday, passing through Linton, Leadhills, Sanquhar, Drumlanrig, Minnyhive, to New Galloway, and returning by the same route to Edinburgh on the Saturdays. At present there is a daily post from Abington, arriving at 9 a.m. and leaving at 4 p.m. The post-office grants money orders, and has recently been made a savings bank under Government regulations.

There is a benefit society in connection with the works, from which each member receives 8s per week during illness; also a doctor's fund, which all the workmen contribute to, each householder paying 1s 9d, and single men 1s 3d per quarter. The Earl of Hopetoun and the lessees subscribe also, as well as to the minister's stipend.

By the beneficence of the Earls of Hopetoun, portions of land have been granted from time to time rent free to the miners, who have reclaimed upwards of 300 acres of land around the village. This land has been brought into a high state of cultivation, and produces excellent crops of grass, which enables each occupier to keep one or more cows. This privilege, with their houses (built by themselves) and kail-yards rent free, combined with the liberal wages they are now receiving, viz., 15s per week, make the mining population of Leadhills much more comfortable than the generality of workmen in other districts. Although only two cows were kept in the village in 1740, there are now 105, besides 18 horses, and 75 sheep. The cows during the summer months are depastured on the hills, outside the cultivated ground, in three separate herds; and, as there are no fences to keep them in their proper hirsels, they are watched by boys during the day, and brought in at night. The horses are chiefly employed about the works.

Through the liberality of the Earl of Hopetoun, who contributed one-third of the cost, a plentiful supply of pure water has recently been brought into the village from a considerable distance; and several handsome drinking fountains erected, the gift of a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the place.

The inhabitants, who are entirely dependent on the mines for their support, are very intelligent, being, generally speaking, better educated than the population in many other mining districts; and in point of moral worth are fully equal, if not superior, to the working-classes in large towns. Having, through the nature of their employment, a good deal of leisure time, and every facility being afforded them for improvement, they are well aware of what is going on in the busy world beyond; and, whilst nestling in their bleak mountain homes, contrive to make themselves comfortable and happy in the pursuit of knowledge, and the practice of industry.

The soil being porous, and the air light, Leadhills is exceedingly healthy, it being no uncommon circumstance that miners upwards of seventy years of age are able to follow their usual employments, and are, generally speaking, quite as strong as lead-miners are in many other places at the age of fifty. Indeed, it may truly be said that the inhabitants of this village are a long-lived race, in proof of which it is only necessary to mention that a Leadhills miner, John Taylor, attained the ripe old age of 137 years.

This mountainous region, with the facilities afforded by the Caledonian and South-Western Railways, is now much more accessible than formerly, being brought within a few hours' travelling of the principal towns in the south of Scotland. Consequently, during the

summer months, it is frequently visited by tourists, intent on viewing the far-famed passes of Mennoch, Enterken, and Dalveen, which are all within a few miles of the village.

J. N.

LEADHILLS AND ITS LEAD MINES.

THE whole of these lead mines were let in 1861 to a company of Scotch gentlemen (of which the principal partner is William Muir, Esq., Leith), who, under the name of the Leadhills Mining Company, are now prosecuting them with a vigour hitherto unknown in lead-mining in Scotland. The mining field extends over about ten square miles, but the principal workings are in and around the village of Leadhills, where, within an extent of four square miles, there are upwards of forty veins, the majority of which run in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction; but these again are intersected by others whose bearings differ. All the veins in this district are more or less productive of lead ore, and in many of them, according to old records, six feet wide of solid galena was often met with, whilst in more than one vein ore has been found in a solid mass, varying from ten to fourteen feet in width. These large "knots" or "bunches" of ore did not extend, however, to a length of more than a few fathoms, nor continue to any great depth, and were therefore soon wrought out.

The rocks in the district are of the inferior stratified series, below the transition or grauwacke group, and consist principally of gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, through the close texture of which it is difficult to penetrate. The veins vary much in thickness, being frequently as many feet as in other places they are inches wide, and have generally a considerable underlie, sometimes at an angle of thirty degrees. The walls are principally composed of iron pyrites, and their contents, as is the case with other mineral veins, differ much. In some places galena alone is found, in others galena mixed with sulphate of baryta and quartz; whilst in other places again the sole contents are either sulphate of baryta or mineral soil. Perhaps in no other mining district is there such a variety of lead ores as is found here. Besides galena, no less than seven species occur in phosphates, carbonates, sulphates, and their compounds. Copper ore is also found; but the quality being poor, and the quantity obtained small, it will not pay working. A vein of antimony is also known to exist, but is not considered rich enough to pay the cost of exploration.

These mines are to a certain extent drained by two adit levels, the higher of which extends over the greater part of the mining field, and is about fifty fathoms or 300 feet below the surface at its extremity. The lower adit level is not yet driven much farther than the village, which is about the centre of the principal workings, but is now being continued as part of the underground railway hereafter described, and when it reaches the extent of the mines already opened out, will

be about eighty fathoms from the surface. The former lessees, it appears, have not availed themselves of the facilities these adit levels afford of bringing the work to bank by an underground railway, but have carried on their operations by means of shafts, of which there are great numbers. The cost of sinking these shafts would amount to no inconsiderable item in the expenditure, as the total depth of the same is fully equal to the distances between them. This being the case, the courses of the principal veins are clearly delineated on the surface by the lines of shafts, which, with the refuse heaped up about them, produce a very unpicturesque effect, and add much to the barren appearance of the district. From these adit levels to the surface, nearly all the veins have been wrought out, and have yielded a considerable quantity of lead ore; but, through neglect, these old workings, as well as the adit levels, were nearly all closed, so that when the present lessees commenced operations in 1861 more than three-fourths of the mines were inaccessible and abandoned. Since then great exertions have been made to re-open the whole, and more particularly the adit levels, so as to drain off the water; which levels are being extended throughout the whole of the mining field. Although these mines have been wrought for upwards of 300 years, yet it is only in two of the principal veins that operations have been carried to any great depth below the lower adit level. In prosecuting these workings, steam and hydraulic power were employed to draw the water and work. These workings are again being resumed, and it is intended to carry them to a still lower depth, when more powerful machinery will be required than has hitherto been employed for pumping purposes, as they were formerly abandoned for the want of sufficient power to draw the water.

At present the lessees of these mines are forming an underground railway, so as to bring the whole of the work excavated to a central depot and washing-place at the surface. This railway is at the lowest point accessible, namely, at the lower adit level; will be carried throughout the whole of the works, and will be at least five miles in length when completed. It is being laid with malleable iron rails, 40 lbs. per yard, on which it is intended that a locomotive, of twelve horse power, should run, with waggons attached; thus bringing out the whole of the work produced at a much cheaper rate than by any other means that could be adopted. The excavation for this underground railway is seven feet in height, by four and a-half feet in width, and being principally driven in hard rock—the cost of which will probably average £10 per fathom—the expense of completing the same will be about £45,000. It would have taken at least twenty years to finish, but shafts are being sunk on the line of this railway, from which it is intended to drive both right and left, so as to get it completed with as little delay as possible. When this level or underground railway is carried out to the extent proposed, the facilities for working these mines to advantage will be equal, if not superior, to any other mine in Great Britain.

In order to have sufficient power for driving their hydraulic and other engines, the present lessees have constructed a series of reservoirs. One of them covers upwards of thirteen acres of land, and contains about 60,000,000 gallons of water, the embankment being forty feet in height. The different water races from these reservoirs to the works are upwards of eight miles in length, and are being laid with clay pipes, spigot and faucet joints, some of which are twenty inches in diameter, costing about £650 per mile.

For working these mines water power alone is now employed, and at present there are 4 hydraulic engines for pumping, 1 hydraulic engine and 4 water wheels for drawing work, 1 water wheel for crushing and dressing the ores, and 1 ditto for driving the blasts at smelting works—the united horse-power of which is upwards of 550. One of these hydraulic engines, recently erected, is the largest in Scotland, having a 2 feet cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with a pressure of water of 216 feet; and, when double-acting, is equal to 139 horses. Other two of these powerful engines will shortly be erected, when the available horse-power at the mines will be greatly increased.

The present washing floors and mode of conducting the washing operations, are, like the previous working of the mine, capable of great improvement, the machinery being old and antiquated. Preparations are therefore being made to construct a new washing floor at the terminus of the underground railway, when all the recent improvements in crushing and dressing lead ores will be introduced, and covered over, so that operations may be carried on, independent of the weather, at all times of the year. From this washing floor a railway will be laid to the smelting works, which are on the Glen-gonar-water, 2 miles below the village of Leadhills.

These smelting works consist of 2 roasting furnaces, one reverberatory furnace, 4 ore-hearths, and 1 slag-hearth, and are capable of smelting 50 tons of lead per week. The blast for the hearths is given by a water wheel, working two air cylinders in connection with an air cistern or reservoir, from which the air is conducted in pipes to the hearths. In consequence of the ores not containing much silver, namely, only about five oz. per ton—desilverization, or the extraction of the silver from the lead, has not been practised at these works; but as four oz. per ton will pay the cost, and a great improvement in the quality of the lead is made thereby, buildings are being erected to carry out the process. At present there is only a short chimney flue from these works, in which not more than two per cent. of the fumes from the hearths are collected, and as fully ten per cent. of the lead ore smelted escapes in fumes, the loss is considerable. In order to remedy this, new flues are being commenced with, the dimensions of which are nine feet in width by six feet in height, and will be carried to the distance of at least 1000 yards, where apparatus for condensing the remaining fume will be erected.

PREFATORY NOTES ON ORDNANCE SURVEY RESULTS.

ACCEPTING, as valuable, the figures recently produced by the ORDNANCE SURVEY OF LANARKSHIRE, some labour has been expended in analysing, extracting, and summing up the amounts, and reporting them, in classed and condensed form, as on this and pages 52 to 57.

The Survey "nomenclature" has been adhered to, although often not over-applicable; but where so, free comment thereon will be found made in the topographic pages of this Work.

The "Survey Results" being given here in line, over the twenty parishes forming the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, will facilitate comparison, and prove the more instructive.

On page 50 will be found noted the heights of thirty of those mountains, in the "Southern Highlands of Scotland," which affect the water-flow, or are landmarks in the district.

On page 51 are given the "course and length" of the more important of the streams in Upper Clydesdale, grouped as they flow, singly or absorbed, into the CLYDE—properly designated in the Ordnance Survey as the RIVER; and which—bisecting Crawford, whence it springs—forms part boundary for all the other parishes in the district it drains, those of Dolphinton, Dunsyre, Walston, and Douglas excepted.

In estimating the length of the streams, allowance has been made for their windings; and the figures to the right of their names denote the heights they rise from.

ORDNANCE SURVEY RESULTS. 1860.	Land.	Roads.	Vil-lages.	Water.	Rail-ways.	TOTAL.	Sheets.	Book.	Pages.
Biggar,.....	7166 ¹⁹⁶	69449	35908	16918	...	7288473	15	6/	24
Carlisle,.....	15002 ⁴⁵⁰	208818	87086	65196	46793	15410141	24	3/	51
Carmichael,.....	11227 ⁴⁶⁵	75987	10840	59453	...	11373755	20	4/	19
Carnwath,.....	30147 ⁶³²	219261	...	118793	79258	30564944	43	2/6	45
Carstairs,.....	9664 ³⁹⁷	90948	17173	79894	47077	9899489	17	1/6	18
Coulter,.....	10136 ⁸⁸¹	38267	...	44337	...	10219485	7	1/	11
Covington,.....	5033 ¹⁵⁴	44788	...	53113	36323	5167378	10	4/	9
Crawford,.....	68222 ⁴⁹⁸	172361	...	313196	131402	68839442	22	2/	12
Crawfordjohn,...	26251 ²³³	105782	...	103273	...	26460287	19	1/6	12
Dolphinton,.....	3543 ⁰⁹⁶	29298	1501	7543	...	3581433	9	4/	9
Douglas,.....	34031 ⁷⁹¹	89165	15806	180666	...	34317428	19	2/	16
Dunsyre,.....	10713 ⁰¹¹	23465	7007	16967	...	10759550	11	1/6	6
Lamington,.....	12738 ⁸⁹⁸	38140	...	98643	42984	12918865	9	1/	8
Lanark,.....	10192 ⁶⁶⁵	142035	297621	175105	50246	10560051	19	8/	38
Lesmahagow,...	40842 ⁸³⁴	375784	...	234844	80087	41533549	55	4/	92
Libberton,.....	8153 ³⁴⁴	68921	7555	83700	...	8319920	15	6/	19
Pettinain,.....	3848 ⁰⁶⁵	33925	...	98064	17874	3997728	9	4/	9
Symington,.....	3436 ¹⁴⁸	36027	9163	46097	22396	3549831	8	4/	10
Walston,.....	4310 ³²³	37309	13606	4958	...	4366306	10	1/	7
Wiston,.....	13041 ¹⁷¹	84258	...	70005	14347	13209781	21	1/	12

FIGURES—designate acres, or 1000 fractions thereof. SHEETS—costing 2s 6d each—are the number of those containing the Ordnance Survey areas, on the 35344 inch scale to the mile. BOOK—is the cost of that containing the areas referred to. PAGES—showing that 427 have been occupied with the items, the result of nearly all which are reported here.

NOTE.—Items of statistical information are marked with numbers on margin; given in consecutive order to economise space in the topographic pages of this Work.

ORDNANCE SURVEY FIGURES.	Bigger.	Carlisle.	Car-michael.	Carrweath.	Carrstair.	Coving-ton.	Coulter.	Crawford.	Crawford-john.	Dolphin-ton.	Total.
151 Farn Steading,.....	1 668	..	.. 186	.. 2106	.. 131	..	15 981	21 227	34 100	.. 223	73 278
152 Stack Yard,..... 682	..	..	..	..	.. 138	..	..	3 274
153 Threshing Mill,..... 184	..	..	..	..	.. 225	.. 263	.. 668	.. 200
154 Sheep,..... 1 075	..	..	1 075
155 Sheep Fold,..... 2 800	..	..	2 800
156 Lead Mines,..... 480	..	..	480
157 Do., Old,.....	10 240
158 Smelting Mill,.....	1 225
159 Coal Pit,.....	1 225
160 Do., Old,.....
161 Do. Yard,.....
162 Ironstone Pit,..... 1 106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163 Reservoir,..... 108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 025
164 Iron Works,..... 1 800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 224
165 Limestone Pit,..... 19 645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 280
166 Lime Field,..... 219	..	.. 5 788	..	..	..	..	.. 5 216	..	19 645
167 Brick Work,..... 5 213	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 225
168 Tile Work,..... 5 266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169 Coke Work,..... 268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170 Refuse Heap,..... 8 278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171 Quarry,.....	.. 1 286	.. 13 273	..	.. 6 927	.. 223	.. 1 165	.. 268	.. 631	..	.. 722	25 240
172 Do., Old,.....	.. 617	.. 13 275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 222
173 Gravel Pit,.....
174 Mills,..... 2 223	..	..	..	.. 204	..	.. 122	.. 800	..	..
175 Gas Work,..... 2 223	..	..	..	.. 1 275	..	..	..	..	..
176 Smithy,..... 1 223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177 Wood Yard,..... 421	.. 688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178 Shingle and Water Course,..... 214
180 Waste,..... 30 243	..	.. 23 222	..	..	..	.. 15 222	..	..	79 221

ORDNANCE SURVEY FIGURES.	Douglas.	Dunnsye.	Laming-ton.	Leamk.	Leema-bagow.	Libberton.	Pettipain.	Syming-ton.	Walston.	Wiston.	Sum Total.
151 Farm Steading,	7481	16388	11173	..	2008	..	..	..	615	21888	198386
152 Stack Yard,	2123	..	..	..	..	669	..	..	930
153 Threshing Mill,	286
154 Shed,	079	..	..	..	1587
155 Sheep Fold,	071	..	..	961	..	..	..	..	..	1075
156 Lead Mines,	2809
157 Do., Old,	490
158 Smelting Mill,	482	..	..	11246	..	..	..	..	..	22668
159 Coal Pit,	1995
160 Do., Old,	835
161 Do. Yard,	885	..	..	..	..	..	46085
162 Ironstone Pit,	29373
163 Reservoir,	28188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1890
164 Iron Works,	19645
165 Limestone Pit,	12633
166 Lime Work,	4969
167 Clay Field,	902	..	..	3867	..	..	..	..	..	5213
168 Brick Work,	10668
169 Tile Work,	2380	..	..	..	2159	..	..	..	..	..	868
170 Coke Work,	8738
171 Refuse Heap,	54548
172 Quarry,	2735	..	..	6108	16360	1067	660	..	492	2611	15614
173 Do., Old,	480	212	..	630	..	..	..	854
174 Gravel Pit,	656	168	..	..	..	..	..	12384
175 Mills,	2301	663	..	..	943	239	566	..	833	071	8631
176 Gas Work,	488	..	..	..	..	..	040	..	..	..	2990
177 Smithy,	387	..	..	..	..	..	474
178 Wood Yard,	474	..	..	..	..	..	4241
179 Shingle and Water Course,	3387	..	..	..	..	113300
180 Waste,	179	..	82977	..	..	..	..	398	..

The Census figures for 1755 were collected by Dr Webster; for 1791, are those given in the "Sinclair" Statistical Account of Scotland; those given for 1801 to 1861, are as officially reported at the decennial dates designated.

In the topographic pages of this Work, the causes of "Increase" and "Decrease" have been adverted to at the proper places.

POPULATION—1755-1861.																					
	Biggar.	Carlisle.	Car-michael.	Carn-wath.	Car-stairs.	Co-ling-ton.	Coulter.	Crawford.	Crawford-John.	Dolphin-ton.	Douglas.	Dunsyre.	Lanark.	Lesma-hagow.	Libber-ton.	Pettinain.	Symling-ton.	Walston.	Walston.		
181	Census—1755,.....	1098	1459	899	2390	845	521	422	2009	765	302	2009	359	599	2294	3996	730	380	264	479	376
182	Do.—1791,.....	937	1730	781	3000	924	609	326	1490	590	200	1715	360	417	4751	2810	750	386	307	427	740
183	Do.—1801,.....	1216	1756	832	2680	899	456	369	1671	712	231	1730	352	375	4692	3070	706	430	308	383	757
184	Do.—1811,.....	1376	2311	926	3759	875	438	415	1773	858	268	1873	345	356	5667	4464	749	401	364	377	886
185	Do.—1821,.....	1727	2925	963	2898	937	526	467	1914	971	236	2195	290	359	7085	5592	785	490	472	392	927
186	Do.—1831,.....	1915	3288	956	3501	931	521	497	1850	991	302	2542	335	382	7672	6409	773	461	489	429	940
187	Do.—1841,.....	1865	4802	874	3550	950	523	536	1684	998	306	2467	288	358	7679	6902	796	416	488	498	929
188	Do.—1851,.....	2049	6283	805	3551	1066	548	472	1670	1111	305	2611	312	369	8243	7746	800	428	536	497	839
189	Do.—1861,.....	1999	6176	836	3584	1345	532	484	1590	980	260	2490	312	380	7891	9266	886	407	528	480	786
190	Increase, 1775-1861,.....	901	4717	...	1194	500	11	62	...	215	...	491	...	5597	5270	106	77	264	1	110	...
190	Decrease, do.,.....	...	...	63	...	...	...	419	...	42	...	47	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lanark is a burgh; Biggar, Carlisle, & Douglas, burghs of barony; Abbeygreen & Turfholm, the parochial village of Lesmahagow. Coulter, Crawford, etc., have no place, as villages, in the enumeration of the Census last taken.

	PARISH.	1861.		1861.		1861.		1861.		1861.					
		NAME.	PARISH.	NAME.	PARISH.	NAME.	PARISH.	NAME.	PARISH.	NAME.	PARISH.				
191	Abbeygreen & Turf-	Lesmahagow,	881	1136	201	Crawfordjohn,	Crawfordjohn,	137	...	211	Ellerickie,	Walston,	...	211	...
192	Abington, ...[holm,	Crawfordjohn,	135	...	202	Dunsyre,	Dunsyre,	68	...	212	Leadhills,	Crawford,	...	950	842
193	Biggar,	Biggar,	1395	1448	203	Lamington,	Lamington,	122	...	213	Roberton,	Wiston,	...	201	...
194	Carlisle,	Carlisle,	2090	3111	204	Libberton,	Libberton,	117	...	214	Braidwood,	Carlisle,	...	234	...
195	Carnewath,	Carnewath,	766	895	205	Pettinain,	Pettinain,	80	...	215	Kirkfieldbank,	Lesmahagow,	...	1028	1212
196	Douglas,	Douglas,	1313	1426	206	Symlington,	Symlington,	213	...	216	Kirkmuirhill,	Do.,	...	242	371
197	Lanark,	Lanark,	4831	6934	207	Walston,	Walston,	101	...	217	Newbigging,	Carnwath,	...	217	...
198	Carstairs,	Carstairs,	350	450	208	Wiston,	Wiston,	141	...	218	New Lanark,	Lanark,	...	1642	1396
199	Coulter,	Coulter,	197	...	209	Bracehead,	Bracehead,	312	350	219	Quothquan,	Libberton,	...	160	...
200	Crawford,	Crawford,	286	...	210	Crossford,	Crossford,	431	530	220	Thankerton,	Covington,	...	113	...

PREFATORY NOTES ON VALUATION ROLL PAGES.

HAVING obtained copies of the Valuation Rolls for the twenty parishes (that of the burgh of Lanark excepted) forming the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, the information they afford, as to the distribution of property, etc., has been produced, and reproduced, in such form as may interest those seeking instruction from figures carefully collected and faithfully reported.

The sums appearing for 1791, are those reported by the reverend contributors to the Sinclair (the Old Statistical) Account of Scotland.

For 1815 and 1842-3, the amounts are those reported to Parliament as the assessed value of the parishes at these dates.

For 1858-9 and 1863-4, the values are those entered in the rolls now annually made up for parochial objects. The Railways, as valued for 1862-3, contribute largely to the local assessments; where no entry appears, no railway yet exists.

There are few reliable figures, which can be had ready access to, which will not be embodied in these statistical tables, if they throw light on the material and social arrangements of the Ward—special attention being given to those of clerical or educational importance.

As the increase in value of farms, between 1858-9 and 1863-4, has been considerable, two pages will be allotted, to show the more important of such in detail, giving the former and the present rental, and the names of owners and occupants at both periods.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.	1791.		1815.			1842-3.			1858-9.			1863-4.			RAILWAYS, 1862-3.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
221 Biggar, .....	...	4017	7359	4	2	8566	18	0	9919	14	0	2543	6	6	6459	0	6
222 Carluke, .....	...	8553	13436	13	9	20939	0	3	23260	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
223 Carmichael, ...	...	4326	5279	11	6	5215	4	11	5836	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 Carnwath,	5000	10384	14206	0	0	17022	2	5	22026	5	0	15268	0	6	...	...	...
225 Carstairs,	2150	4022	6464	15	6	6732	3	8	7733	8	0	6189	15	0	...	...	...
226 Coulter,	1600	2769	5230	18	6	4766	18	0	3918	0	0	5296	5	0	...	...	...
227 Covington,	920	1720	2880	5	6	2967	5	3	5085	0	0	1194	5	0	...	...	...
228 Crawford,	3400	16016	12341	4	11	11250	4	3	12049	9	0	16563	13	0	...	...	...
229 Crawfordjohn, ..	2500	5014	6328	10	1	7326	4	2	8360	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
230 Dolphinton, ...	600	1301	1969	4	6	2364	10	7	2450	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 Douglas, .....	...	7538	11012	17	7	10990	9	7	12715	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
232 Dunsyre,	1000	2006	2623	14	9	2951	6	1	3441	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
233 Lamington,	1500	3335	3667	19	0	3768	18	4	4482	1	0	6382	12	0	...	...	...
234 Lanark,	3000	9715	17780	4	5	21306	5	3	23314	14	4	7972	6	6	...	...	...
235 Lesmahagow,	7000	17481	27055	15	5	43475	1	8	43173	14	0	16398	19	0	...	...	...
236 Libberton, ...	1189	3790	4730	8	7	5721	7	11	6727	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
237 Pettinain,	900	2082	3234	15	6	3216	3	6	3610	5	0	2260	13	6	...	...	...
238 Symington,	700	1984	2384	11	8	2437	13	9	2372	18	0	6230	18	6	...	...	...
239 Walston,	700	1730	2137	2	0	2399	13	9	2894	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
240 Wiston, .....	...	4162	4952	10	11	4964	14	11	6125	5	0	2365	10	6	...	...	...

The ministers of Biggar, Carluke, Carmichael, Douglas, and Wiston gave no estimate of the rental of their parishes; while those reported have, in some cases, the qualifying phrase "about" added. Crawford, in 1791, may be taken as rental of land.

The mines at Leadhills are, at present, comparatively inactive; costly and extensive operations at present proceeding to ensure large increase of production.

NOTE.—In those pages, where the names of "farmers and tenants" are given, the "inner" figures designate the "estates" they may be on.

VALUATION ROLL—1888-9.		Eng- gar.	Car- luke.	Car- wash.	Car- stair.	Cov- ing- ton.	Con- lar.	Cow- ford.	Grav- ford.	Dol- ph- ton.	Doug- las.	Dun- syr.	Lap- ark.	Lib- ber- ton.	Peth- nain.	Sym- ing- ton.	Wal- ston.	Whi- ton.	NAMES OF TENANTS.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NAMES OF FARMS.																			
781	ROATHAUGH, ETC.,	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	JACK, MESSRS.
782	Boreland,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	Hamilton, M. & T.
783	Donsyre Mains,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brown, A.
784	East-town,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brown, T.
785	Midlock,	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Johnstone, Repr's of.
786	Muirhouse,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	Purdie, T. & J.
787	Neabit,	259	...	...	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Watson, J.
788	Strawfrank,	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alison, T.
789	Townhead,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibson, A.
790	Westray Mains,	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	Hunter, W.
791	BIRMINGHAM,	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BROWN, J.
792	Bonnington Mains,	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	Cunningham, J.
793	Calla,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fleming, A.
794	Columbia and Hills,	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elder, J.
795	Elrickie,	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenshields, D.
796	Glenceith,	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hunter, R.
797	Harelaw,	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alison, A.
798	Hazelside,	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blaikie, J.
799	Libberton Mill,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somerville, A.
800	Overtown,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shaw, T.
801	ANNISTON,	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CRAIG, MRS.
802	Blackhill,	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French, T.
803	Carnwath Mill,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Smith, H.
804	Conterhaugh,	257	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inch, J.
805	Glencepie,	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French, J.
806	Hilland,	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waddell, J. & W.
807	Hillhead,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stoddart, A.
808	Howburn,	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	White, J. A.
809	Meadowflat,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lindsay, J.
810	Townhead and Loch,	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kay, J. & R.

VALUATION ROLL—1888-9.		£	s	d	Big- ger.	Car- milk- seal.	Car- milk- wash.	Car- stairs.	Car- ing- ton.	Craw- ford.	Craw- ford- john.	Dol- phin- ton.	Doug- las.	Dun- syra.	Lan- ack.	Let- mash- gov.	Lib- ber- ton.	Petti- man.	Sym- ing- ton.	Wis- ton.	NAMES OF TENANTS.	
NAMES OF FARMS.																						
901	CARWOOD,.....	278			196																	COUBROUGH, A.
902	Carnwath,.....	244					190															Anderson, J.
903	Dykeford, etc.,.....	244												190								Anderson, D. & W.
904	Eastertown,.....	255								199												French, Edward.
905	Eastwood,.....	289																				Allan, P.
906	Glespin, West,.....	241																				Tweedie, David.
907	Greenhields,.....	276											198									M'Lean, W.
908	Westfield,.....	248																				Waugh, J.
909	West Shields,.....	263																				Murdoch, A.
910	Westside,.....	262																				Black, H.
911	AUCHTYGEMMEL,.....	251										200										CARRUTHERS, T.
912	Bodilee,.....	242																				Gillespie, T.
913	Clarkston,.....	288																				Prentice, J.
914	Craighead,.....	255									184											Hunter, H., heirs of.
915	Goat and Lisclaugh,.....	255									176											Hunter, H., heirs of.
916	Greenfield,.....	255																				Dalglish, J.
917	Kirkfield,.....	255																				Harvie, W.
918	Parkhouse,.....	298																				Gibson, J.
919	Symington Mains,.....	248																				Stobo, Mrs J.
920	Woolfords,.....	284					185															Somerville, J.
921	AUCHENHEATH,.....	254																				BAKTER, W.
922	Auchtygemmel Nether,.....	251																				Weir, F.
923	Covington Mill,.....	244																				Lindsay, A.
924	Glentewing,.....	332																				Watson, W.
925	Jarviswood,.....	293																				Cadzow, J.
926	Moat,.....	242																				Gillespie, T.
927	Netherton,.....	247																				Lamb, J., heirs of.
928	Newtreading,.....	244																				Irving, W.
929	North Faulds,.....	265																				Ritchie, G.
930	Shallowhead,.....	277																				Plenderleith, Mrs.

VALUATION ROLL—1868-9.	£	s	d	Blg- gar.	Car. hse.	Car. mch- sel.	Car. wadh.	Car. stair.	Coul- ser.	Craw- ford. john.	Dol- pluh- ton.	Doug- las.	Dun- syre.	Land- ark.	Leet- maha- gow.	Lib- ber- ton.	Petti- man.	Sym- ing- ton.	Wh- ton.	NAMES OF TENANTS.
NAMES OF FARMS.																				
931 BAITLAW,.....	330															175			£	WATSON, A.
932 Bellstane,.....	243				175														£	Gibson, J. & R.
933 Black woodyard,.....	254														175				£	McGowan, W.
934 Forthwest,.....	314						175												£	Anderson, J.
935 Langless,.....	335			174															£	Jackson, A.
936 Newtonfoot,.....	241										175								£	Gall, J.
937 Newtonhead,.....	241										175								£	Lawcock, A.
938 Uddington,.....	241										175								£	Gall, J.
939 Westray, part of,.....	247																		£	Twaddle, J.
940 Wolfrooks,.....	241											173							£	Kirkwood, J.
941 BROADFIELD,.....	248																		£	Gall, J.
942 Crossdyke,.....	247				171														£	AITKEN, J.
943 Haughhead,.....	262																		£	Cove, A.
944 Heathland,.....	355						170				170								£	Key, sen., J.
945 Hindshaw, South,.....	249				170														£	Hamilton, T.
946 Kirk-green,.....	282						170												£	Henderson, J. Co.
947 Mauldsie Moor,.....	287				170														£	Coltness Iron Co.
948 Milton-Lockhart Mill,.....	251																		£	Scott, T.
949 Newhouse,.....	261						170												£	Porteous, R.
950 Waterside, etc.,.....	265				171														£	Daizel, J.
951 BIGGAR SHIEL MAINS,.....	290	160																	£	Barr, J. & J.
952 Cormiston,.....	369									160									£	BROWN, W.
953 Crawfordjohn Mill,.....	255															160			£	Williamson, A.
954 Eastfield,.....	272							168											£	Galloway, J.
955 Glendorch,.....	253									160									£	Gladstone, A.
956 Hillridge,.....	278	164																	£	Stewart, Patrick.
957 Kirkland,.....	244												144						£	McKenzie, M.
958 Netherhill & part Glee- 242										166									£	Allan, J.
959 Windales,.....[pin,	360																		£	Haddow, P.
960 Wintermoor,.....	264	160																	£	Muirhead, A.
																			£	Lang, P.

VALUATION ROLL—1888-9.		£	s	d	Big gat.	Car- mike.	Car- nich- sel.	Car- wash.	Car- ing- stairs.	Cor- ing- ton.	Conl- tar.	Crav- ford- john.	Crav- ford.	Leam- ing- ton.	Leam- ing- ton.	Lea- maha- nrl. gov.	Lib- ber- ton.	Petti- man.	Syn- ing- ton.	Wis- ton.	NAMES OF TENANTS.
NAMES OF FARMS.																					
991	ANDERSHAW,	241																			WILKINSON, J.
992	Auchengien, part of,	244																			Shirlaw, G.
993	Birkenhead,	300														140	143				Meikle, J.
994	Cormiston House,	331																			Cleghorn, T.
995	Gillbank,	246																			Brown, J. & J.
996	Glentewing, Easter,	255										140									Coke, J.
997	Haltown-Nemphar,	244																			Elder, J.
998	Muirhall,	285						145													Steel, T.
999	Polmonkhead,	361																			Symington, Mrs, heirs
1000	Townhead,	254																			Anderson, M.
1001	BARONALD,	345														135					SMITH, J.
1002	Cloburn,	247																			Paterson, Mrs J.
1003	Craignethan,	282														135					Wilkie, J.
1004	Eastsidewood,	282					135														Todd, J., late, heirs.
1005	Hardgatehead,	292					142														Sibbald, S.
1006	Moat,	371																			Barr, Messrs.
1007	Pettinain-bank,	247																			Irvine, J., heirs of.
1008	Sandylands,	242					140														Forrest, J.
1009	Symington Mill,	296																	140		Thorburn, D.
1010	Unthank,	288								136											Bertram, J.
1011	BOGHALL,	244																			SOMERVILLE, J.
1012	Brownridge,	249																			Black, D.
1013	Caruke,	286																			Cassels, A.
1014	Dillars,	288																			Neilson, D.
1015	Lambcath & Skylaw,	273																			Baird, A.
1016	Middleholm & Bent,	267						135													Hamilton, A.
1017	Quothquan,	260																			Gray, J.
1018	Southfield, South,	251																			Pollock, W.
1019	Westerhills,	247																			Clarkson, D.
1020	Westerhouse,	341																			Wright, J. & J.

VALUATOR ROLL—1868-9.		£	5	s	d	Car. luke.	Car. wash. stairs.	Gov. ing. ton.	Conl. ter.	Craw. ford.	Craw. ford. juan.	Del. pub. ton.	Dong. las.	Lam. ing. ton.	Lan. sxl.	Lee. man. gov.	Lib. for. ton.	Ped. nain. ton.	Sym. ton.	Wh. ton.	NAMES OF TENANTS.
NAMES OF FARMS.																					
1021	Boghill & Righthead,	398																			TUDHOPE, J.
1022	Boreland,	251														126					M'Ghie, J. & T.
1023	Brownhill,	244														130					Weir, R.
1024	Brownriggs,	247															130				Greenshields, J.
1025	Castlehill,	244																			Robb, J.
1026	Eastfield,	272																	130		Linton, J.
1027	Fence,	242					130														Hamilton, J.
1028	Gillhouse & pt. of Stob-	381																			Greenshields, A.
1029	Muirhead,.....[wood,	242																		132	Aitken, W.
1030	Southfield, North,	251																			Stewart, A.
1031	COLBURN,	266																			Watson, T.
1032	Eastforth,	275																			M'Culloch, G.
1033	Fullwood,	244					130														Wilson, Mrs.
1034	Glendowan,	389									131										Williamson, J.
1035	Greenhill,	242																		131	Sadler, J.
1036	Mossbank,	255																			Lea, J.
1037	Newtown,	254																			Gillespie, J.
1038	Townfoot,	262																			Thomson, T. & J.
1039	Turffoot,	340				130															Watson, J.
1040	Underbank,	251																			Scott, G.
1041	AUCHTOOL,	251																			DUNCAN, J.
1042	Blackwoodyard,	254																			M'Gowran, T.
1043	Candymill,	244				125															Smith, J.
1044	Hillend,	251																			Tennant, J.
1045	Muirhouse,	247						131													Thomson, M., heirs.
1046	Muirland,	251																			Weir, J.
1047	Raes,	246				130															Cassels, J. W.
1048	Scorryholm,	424																			Anderson, J. W.
1049	Shortcleggh, North,	263									130										Gibson, T.
1050	Stoneyburn,	255									131										Cranstoun, A.

VALUATION ROLL.—1858-9.		£	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
NAMES OF FARMS.																																BANNATYNE, J.																																																																				
1111	AUCHENHEATH, Woods	251																					Black, J.																																																																													
1112	Balgray, Nethers. [of]	255																					Stobbe, W.																																																																													
1113	Birkhill,	297																					Donald, G.																																																																													
1114	Ellanbank,	000																					Aitken, J.																																																																													
1115	Gladstone, West,	276																					Watson, P.																																																																													
1116	Hangingshaw, Nether	258																					Robb, J.																																																																													
1117	Highfield,	257																					Hamilton, W.																																																																													
1118	Moresnot,	309																					Pate, A.																																																																													
1119	Skellyhill,	266																					SWAN, J. R.																																																																													
1120	Woodlands,	242																					BEETRAM, R.																																																																													
1121	BANK,	262																					Torrence, Mrs.																																																																													
1122	Burnbrae,	251																					Carruthers, T.																																																																													
1123	Bushelhead,	299																					Torrence, W.																																																																													
1124	Killylees,	254																					100																																																																													
1125	Langhill,	245																					Clarkson, J.																																																																													
1126	Little Clyde,	248																					Thomson, A.																																																																													
1127	Nemphlar, West,	419																					Donaldson, A.																																																																													
1128	Tanhill,	384																					Hamilton, J.																																																																													
1129	Threepwood,	242																					Templeton, D.																																																																													
1130	Whitecleugh, Nether,	256																					Hislop, J.																																																																													
1131	Cowford,	261																					BARE, W.																																																																													
1132	Girdwoodend,	405																					M' MORRAN, J.																																																																													
1133	Haywood, Upper,	273																					Robb, J.																																																																													
1134	LAW,	247																					Hamilton, W.																																																																													
1135	Marchlands,	277																					Reid, J.																																																																													
1136	Mill-lands—[Thanker,	247																					92																																																																													
1137	Shortcleugh, South, ..	253																					Purdie, A.																																																																													
1138	Stablee,	245																					Paterson, Esq., A.																																																																													
1139	Store Farm, West,	247																					Barrie, A.																																																																													
1140	Undersheidhill,	246																					Bell, J.																																																																													
																							Cassels, J.																																																																													

VALUATION ROLL—1888-9.		3	2	1	Big- gar.	Car- lake.	Car- mch- sel.	Car- n-wath.	Car- stair.	Coul- ter.	Crav- ford.	Crav- ford. john.	Dol- phin- ton.	Doug- las.	Dun- syr.	Lam- ing- ton.	Lan- ark.	Les- mah- gow.	Lib- ber- ton.	Sym- ing- ton.	Wal- ston.	NAMES OF TENANTS.
NAMES OF FARMS.																						
1261	LADSEHEAD,.....	421			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	DYKES, J.
1262	Langknowe,.....	249														60						Gibson, W.
1263	Maahockmill,.....	376			60																	Shirlaw, J.
1264	Mayfield,.....	266																				Dickson, A.
1265	Millmuir,.....	242			60																	Froud, H.
1266	Moss-side,.....	243			60																	Leggat, J., heirs of.
1267	Murlee,.....	276																				Prentice, J., do.
1268	Walston Mill,.....	244																			60	Turner, A.
1269	Wellhead,.....	245																				Wilson, P.
1270	Westerhouse, Hill of,	341			60																	Hamilton, J.
1271	MIDHILL,.....	276												60								WALKER, J.
1272	Midtown,.....	241																				Gall, A.
1273	Muirykehead,.....	246			56																	Brown, G.
1274	Nempfar, West,.....	244															57					Jack, J.
1275	Netherburn,.....	409																				Todd, T.
1276	Oldtown,.....	420						60														Aitken, W.
1277	Rawhills,.....	242																				Weir, R.
1278	Syde,.....	242																				Sandlands, W.
1279	Tofts, East,.....	241																				Pate, T.
1280	Woodlands,.....	265																				M'Morran, J.
1281	CROFTFOOT,.....	244			59																	BLACK, W., HEIRS
1282	Huntfield,.....	390																				Smith, J. [OF.
1283	Janefield,.....	328					57															Core, W.
1284	Prett's Mill,.....	242			53																	Clarkson, R.
1285	Redshaw,.....	242																				Millwain, Rev. J.
1286	Snaus,.....	247			56																	Smith, J.
1287	Tanhill,.....	421																				Shields, W.
1288	Viewfield,.....	389			56																	French, W.
1289	Whiteside,.....	000																				Mackie, A.
1290	Woodside,.....	241																				Swan, J., sen.

PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
Abbeygreen	Leasmahagow	Brown, W.	442	BIRKWOOD	LESMAHAGOW	M'KIRDY, J. G.	285
do.	do.	Frame, R., M.D.	423	Birniehill	Carstairs	Hamilton, J. G.	315
do.	do.	Meikle, Misses	675	BIRTWOOD	Coulter	Paterson, R.	325
Ampherlaw	do.	Scott, Mrs.	537	do.	Leasmahagow	Todd, J.	410
Auchengrey	Carnwath	Somerville, S., M.D.	329	Blackcastle	Carnwath	White, J.	339
Auchenheath	do.	Robertson, G.	320	do.	Walston	White, W.	449
AUCHLOCHAN	Leasmahagow	Hamilton, Duke of	251	BLACKWOOD	LESMAHAGOW	VERE HOPE, W. E.	254
Auchmedan	LESMAHAGOW	BROWN, J. T.	266	Boghill and Righead	do.	Fegan, J., M.D.	398
Auchren	do.	Douglas, J.	413	BONNINGTON	Lanark	Ross, Sir W. E.	250
AUCHTYFARDLE	do.	Meikle, R.	337	Boreland	Carlukie	Jack, G.	686
Auldton	do.	MOSSMAN, H.	289	Brackenhill	Leasmahagow	Lamb, J.	426
Bankend	do.	Hamilton, G.	356	BRADS	Carlukie	Hamilton, W.	384
Bankhead	do.	Leighton, W., late	318	Brae	Carnwath	Dougllass, Miss	273
Bankhouses	do.	Hastie, A., late	317	Braehead	Leasmahagow	Steel, T.	508
BARONALD	do.	M'Gowran, W.	566	do.	Carnwath	Brown, Miss C.	572
Beanahields	do.	Robertson, G.	345	do.	Douglas	Black, M.	692
Belfield	Lanark	Seikirk, J.	489	do.	do.	Hamilton, D.	725
do.	Carlukie	Davidson, T.	393	BRAIDWOOD	Carlukie	Stevenson, N.	299
do.	Leasmahagow	Menzies, J.	437	do.	do.	Shaw, J.	578
do.	Crawford	Scott, J.	445	Brooklands	do.	Field, J.	583
do.	Lanark	Wilson, J.	400	Brownlie	Carlukie	Harvie, W.	333
Belstane, etc.	Leasmahagow	Douglas, A. Lord, late	243	do.	do.	Stewart, A.	347
Bere Holm	Leasmahagow	Brown, Rev. A.	451	Browahot	Carlukie	Logan, Mrs. A.	427
do. Mill	do.	Reid, A.	618	do.	do.	Simpson, J.	439
BIGGAR PARK	Biggar	Gillespie, A.	294	Burghlands	do.	Craig, W. C.	412
do.	do.	Gillespie, Mrs.	394	Burnbank	Carlukie	Orr, Captain	639
BIRKENHEAD	do.	Stainton, E., late	300	Burnfoot	Carnwath	Hamilton, T.	454
Birkfield	Leasmahagow	Thomson, J.	300	do.	Leasmahagow	Cadzow, J.	562
Birkhill	do.	Coltness Iron Co.	268	CAREWOOD	BIGGAR	MITCHELL, W. G.	278
do.	Lanark	Frame, J.	503	CAMBUS WALLAGE	do.	Paul, J.	382

PROPERTY.	PARISE.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARISE.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
Capehall	Lesmahagow ..	Donald, R.	601	Crossford	Lesmahagow ..	Henderson, J.	455
CARFIN	Lanark	Anderson, S.	301	do.	do.	Lang, T.	385
CARSTAIRS	CARSTAIRS	MONTEITH, R.	261	Cumberhead, North ..	do.	Marshall, J.	297
CASTLEBANK	Lanark	Dyce, J. N.	401	do. South	do.	Birrell, Lieut. Col.	302
CASTLEHILL	Carluke	Shotts Iron Co.	269	Dalerig	Biggar	Gladstone, J.	494
do.	do.	Neelson, J.	506	Darnfillan	Lesmahagow ..	Semple, T.	446
Castleyett	Lanark	Thomson, Rev. V.	470	DOLPHINTON	DOLPHINTON ..	MACENZIE, J. O.	262
Catcraigs	Carluke	Orr, E. M. Captain ..	376	DOUGLAS ESTATES	DOUGLAS, ETC.	HOME, COUNTESS OF ..	241
CLARTY	Carnwath	Kirkland, Sir J.	306	Drums	Carluke	Lighbody, J.	565
CLEGHORN	CARSTAIRS	Lockhart, A. E.	245	EASTEND	CARMICHAEL ..	CARMICHAEL, M. T.	248
Clydegrove	Lesmahagow ..	Tennant, J.	447	Easterseat	Carluke	Hamilton, Mrs J.	474
Coldstream	Carluke	Gray, J.	475	do.	do.	Hamilton, J.	486
do.	do.	Somerville, W.	519	Eastfield	Biggar	Turnbull, M.	550
COREHOUSE	LESMAHAGOW ..	CRANSTON, MISS ..	263	Eastquarter	Carluke	Walker, J., late	429
CORMACUOP	Douglas	Paterson, A.	280	EAST-SHIELDS	Carnwath	LOGAN, J.	322
Cornistone	Libberton	Somerville, R.	328	East-tofts	Biggar	Forrest, J.	414
do.	do.	Wrightson, T.	369	EDMONSTONE	do.	BROWN, L.	264
CORMISTON-TOWERS ..	do.	Collyer, W. D.	831	ELLANBANK	Lesmahagow ..	Ferguson, J.	353
CORRHILL	Coulter	Handyside, W.	316	ELLASHAW	Crawford	Ewart, R., late	274
CORRANORE	Lesmahagow ..	Logan, R.	834	FAIRHOLM (Kirkton) ..	Carluke	Hamilton, J.	286
COULTER-MAYNES	COULTER	SIM, ADAM.	257	Falls	Carnwath	Ramsay, Mrs C.	336
COULTER-ALLERS	do.	BAILLEY, J. W.	258	do.	Walston	Rowatt, J., late	308
Culterhall	do.	White, J.	379	FAULDHOUSE	Lesmahagow ..	SMITH, J.	346
Craigeburn	Carnwath	Haggart, J. C.	314	Falburn	Biggar	Bell, J.	561
Craighead	Carluke	Cadzow, W.	432	Gallagreen	Carluke	Fraser, R.	522
Craigiehouse	Carnwath	Carmichael, T.	492	Gallahill	Lanark	Marr, Rev. J. L., late ..	496
Craignethan, etc.	Lesmahagow ..	Montague, Lady, late ..	422	Garngor	Lesmahagow ..	French, T.	415
CRAWFORD	CRAWFORDJOHN ..	Colebrooke, Sir T. E.	255	Gill	do.	Hamilton, G.	357
CROFTON-HILL	Lanark	Vassie, J.	467	GILLFOOT	Carluke	GILCHRIST, J.	312
CROSBURN	Douglas	Howieson, Mrs Dr ..	443	Gillhouse	Carnwath	Elder, J.	381

PROPERTY.	PARISE.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARISE.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
Gills	Carluke	Forrest, W.	363	Howburn(Garvald foot)	Walston	Woddrop, W. H. A.	263
Girdwoodend	Carnwath	Newbigging, W.	405	HUNTFIELD	Libberton	Stark, J., M.D.	380
Gladdenhill	Carluke	Miller, J.	488	Huntlyhill	Lanark	Gillespie, W.	354
Glendowan	Crawfordjohn	Thomson, J., Capt.	389	Hyndford	do.	Howieson, A.	321
Glentewan	do.	Dickson, W. J.	332	JERVISWOOD	LAWARK	Baillie, G.	283
Gowanhill	Carstairs	Somerville, W.	359	KERSE	Lesmahagow	GREENSHIELDS J.	296
Gowanside	Carluke	Ross, J.	459	KERSEWELL	CARNWATH	BERTRAM, W.	259
Greenfield	Carnwath	Somerville, T.	309	Kilcadow	Carluke	Forrest, J.	512
do.	do.	Wyndham, J., late	370	Kilnhills	Lesmahagow	Brown, T.	471
Greenhill	Lesmahagow	Semple, A.	488	Kings' Inn	Carnwath	Carmichael, T.	391
Greenshields	do.	Semple, W.	388	Kirkbank	Lesmahagow	Thomson, J.	338
HALCRAIG	Carluke	Carmichael, W.	493	KIRKFIELD	do.	Stein, J.	298
HARDINGTON	Wiston	Robertson, Misses.	327	Kypeswaterhead	do.	Hamilton, Capt. N.	433
HARPERFIELD	Lesmahagow	MACQUEEN, R.	277	Ladeshead	do.	Dykes, A.	421
HARVEE († Peables)	Coulter	Gordon, Col. W.	313	LAMINGTON	LAMINGTON, etc.	Cochrane, A. B.	249
Hawksland	Lesmahagow	DICKSON, D.	272	Lammerlaw	Walston	Wyld, A.	350
HAZELBANK	do.	Burton, T.	543	Langies	Biggar	Murray, Lord, late	385
Heathland	Carnwath	Waugh, Dr.	539	LAWHEAD	Carnwath	Souter, D. R.	281
Heathlands	Lesmahagow	Goldie, W.	355	Leamside	do.	Murray, J. W.	324
HEAVYSIDE	Biggar	Tudhope, J.	460	LEE and CARNWATH	LAWARK, etc.	Lockhart, Sir N. M.D.	244
Highcross	Lesmahagow	MURRAY, J., late	319	Lee Law	Lesmahagow	Blackwood, T. J.	351
Hill-end	Biggar	Burns, J.	582	Letham	do.	Semple, W.	408
do.	Wiston	Edmonstone, Capt.	362	Lindsaylands	Biggar	Brown, Mrs.	311
Hillhead	Carluke	Howieson, Dr, late	304	do. West	do.	Cuthbertson, M.	392
Himelwood	Carnwath	Allan, A.	411	Little Galla	Wiston	Haddow, A. C.	373
do.	do.	Kidd, Professor	416	Logan	Lanark	Todd, J.	378
HOLMFOOT	Lanark	Stewart, G.	589	do. Loganbank	Lesmahagow	Todd, W.	579
Holmhead	Crawfordjohn	Howieson, Lieut.-Col	403	Loganbank	do.	Hamilton, W.	424
HOPPTOUN ESTATE	CRAWFORD	Lortimer, G., late	435	LOANINGDALE	Biggar	Lorraine, W. S.	276
		Hopetoun, Earl of	283	MANSEFIELD	Lanark	IRVING, W.	468

VALUATION ROLL—1888-9.		£	s	d	in	Big- gar.	Car- luke.	Car- mch- sed.	Car- nath- stair.	Car- ter.	Crav- ford, john.	Dol- phin- ton.	Doug- las, syde.	Lam- ing, ton.	Lan- ark.	Let- mab- gow.	Lib- ber- ton.	Sym- ing- ton.	Wal- ston.	NAMES OF TENANTS.	
NAMES OF FARMS.		421																			DYKES, J.
1261	LADSEHEAD,.....	249																			Gibson, W.
1262	Langknowe,.....	376				60								60							Shirlaw, J.
1263	Maabockmill,.....	266						60													Dickson, A.
1264	Mayfield,.....	242																			Froud, H.
1265	Millmuir,.....	243				60															Leggat, J., heirs of.
1266	Moss-side,.....	276																			Prentice, J., do.
1267	Murlee,.....	244													60				60		Turner, A.
1268	Walton Mill,.....	245													60						Wilson, P.
1269	Wellhead,.....	341				60															Hamilton, J.
1270	Westerhouse, Hill of,	276																			WALKER, J.
1271	Mirhill,.....	241									60										Gall, A.
1272	Midtown,.....	246				56									57						Brown, G.
1273	Murdykehead,.....	244																			Jack, J.
1274	Nempbar, West,.....	409																			Todd, T.
1275	Netherburn,.....	420							60												Weir, R.
1276	Oldtown,.....	242																			Aitken, W.
1277	Rawhills,.....	242																			Sandlands, W.
1278	Syde,.....	242																			Pate, T.
1279	Tofts, East,.....	241																			M'Morran, J.
1280	Woodlands,.....	265																			BLAKE, W., HEIRS
1281	CROFFFOOT,.....	244				59															Smith, J. [OF.
1282	Huntfield,.....	330																			Core, W.
1283	Janefield,.....	328						57													Clarkson, R.
1284	Prett's Mill,.....	242																			Millwain, Rev. J.
1285	Redshaw,.....	242																			Smith, J.
1286	Shaws,.....	247																			Shields, W.
1287	Tanhill,.....	421				56															French, W.
1288	Viewfield,.....	389																			Mackie, A.
1289	Whiteside,.....	000																			Swan, J., sen.
1290	Woodside,.....	241																			

PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
Abbeygreen	Lesmahagow ..	Brown, W.	442	BIRKWOOD	LESMAHAGOW ..	M'KIRDY, J. G.	265
do.	do.	Frame, R., M.D.	423	Birniehill	Carstairs	Hamilton, J. G.	315
do.	do.	Meikle, Misses	675	BIRTHWOOD	Coulter	Faterson, R.	325
do.	do.	Scott, Mrs.	587	do.	Lesmahagow ..	Todd, J.	410
Ampherlaw	Carnwath	Somerville, S., M.D.	329	Blackcastle	Carnwath	White, J.	339
Auchengrey	do.	Robertson, G.	320	do.	Walton	White, W.	449
Auchenheath	Lesmahagow ..	Hamilton, Duke of	251	BLACKWOOD	LESMAHAGOW ..	VEBE HOPE, W. E.	254
AUGHLOCHAN	LESMAHAGOW ..	BROWN, J. T.	266	Boghil and Rightead ..	do.	Pagan, J., M.D.	398
Auchmedan	do.	Douglas, J.	413	BONNINGTON	Lanark	Ross, Sir W. E.	250
Auchren	do.	Meikle, R.	397	Boreland	Carluke	Jack, G.	636
AUGHTYFARDLE	do.	MOSSMAN, H.	289	do.	Lesmahagow ..	Lamb, J.	426
Auldton	do.	Hamilton, G.	356	Brackenhill	Carluke	Hamilton, W.	384
Bankend	do.	Leighton, W., late	318	BRADS	Carnwath	Douglas, Miss	273
Bankhead	do.	Hastie, A., late	317	Brae	Lesmahagow ..	Steel, T.	508
Bankhouses	do.	M'Gowran, W.	566	Brashead	Carnwath	Brown, Miss C.	572
BARONALD	Lanark	Robertson, G.	345	do.	Douglas	Black, M.	692
Beanshields	Carluke	Selkirk, J.	489	do.	do.	Hamilton, D.	725
Bellfield	Lesmahagow ..	Davidson, T.	393	BRAIDWOOD	Carluke	Stevenson, N.	299
do.	Crawford	Menzies, J.	437	do.	do.	Shaw, J.	578
do.	Lanark	Scott, J.	445	Brooklands	Lanark	FIELD, J.	583
do.	Lesmahagow ..	Wilson, J.	400	Brownlie	Carluke	Harvie, W.	333
Belstane, etc.	Carluke, etc.	Douglas, A. Lord, late	243	do.	do.	Stewart, A.	347
Bere Holm	Lesmahagow ..	Brown, Rev. A.	451	Browshot	Carnwath	Logan, Mrs A.	427
do. Mill	do.	Reid, A.	618	do.	do.	Simpson, J.	439
BIGGAR PARK	Biggar	Gillespie, A.	294	Burghlands	Biggar	Craig, W. C.	412
do.	do.	Gillespie, Mrs	394	Burnbank	Carluke	Orr, Captain	639
BigGAR SHIELDS	do.	Stainton, E., late	300	Burnfoot	Carnwath	Hamilton, T.	454
Birkenhead	Lesmahagow ..	Thomson, J.	290	do.	Lesmahagow ..	Cadzow, J.	562
Birkfield	do.	Coltness Iron Co.	268	CAERWOOD	BIGGAR	MITCHELL, W. G.	278
Birkhill	Lanark	Frame, J.	503	CAMBUS WALLACE	do.	Paul, J.	382

PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
Gills	Carluke	Forrest, W.	863	Howburn(Garvald foot)	Walton	Woodrop, W. H. A.	288
Girdwoodend	Carnwath	Newbigging, W.	405	HUNTFIELD	Libberton	Stark, J., M.D. ...	330
Gladdenhill	Carnluke	Miller, J.	488	Huntlyhill	Lanark	Gillespie, W.	354
Glendowan	Crawfordjohn	Thomson, J., Capt.	389	Hyndford	do.	Howieson, A.	321
Glentewan	do.	Dickson, W. J.	332	JERVISWOOD	LANARK	Baillie, G.	293
Gowanhill	Carstairs	Somerville, W.	359	KEESE	Lesmahagow	GREENSHIELDS J. ...	295
Gowan-side	Carluke	Ross, J.	459	KERSEWELL	CLARNAWATH	BERTRAM, W.	259
Greenfield	Carnwath	Somerville, T.	309	Killeadzow	Carluke	Forrest, J.	512
do.	do.	Wyncham, J., late	370	Kilnhills	Lesmahagow	Brown, T.	471
Greenhill	Lesmahagow	Semple, W.	388	Kings' Inn	Carnwath	Carmichael, T.	391
Greenridge	do.	Carmichael, W.	493	Kirkbank	Lesmahagow	Thomson, J.	388
Greenshields	Carnwath	Robertson, Misses.	327	KIRKFIELD	do.	Stein, J.	298
HALCRAIG	Carluke	MACQUEEN, R.	277	Kypewaterhead	do.	Hamilton, Capt. N.	433
HARDINGTON	WISON	Gordon, Col. W.	313	LAMINGTON	do.	Dykes, A.	421
HARPERFIELD	Lesmahagow	DICKSON, D.	272	LAMINGTON, etc.	do.	Cochrane, A. B.	249
HARREE († Peebles)	Coulter	Burton, T.	543	Lammerlaw	Walston	Wyld, A.	350
Hawksland	Lesmahagow	Waugh, Dr	539	Langlee	Biggar	Murray, Lord, late	385
HAZELBANK	do.	Goldie, W.	355	LAWHEAD	Carnwath	Scouter, D. R.	281
Heathland	Carnwath	Tudhope, J.	460	LEANSIDE	do.	Murray, J. W.	324
Heathlands	Lesmahagow	MURRAY, J., late	319	LEE and CARNWATH	LANARK, etc.	Lockhart, Sir N. M. D	244
HEATHSIDE	Biggar	Burns, J.	582	Lee Law	Lesmahagow	Blackwood, T. J. ...	351
Highcross	Lesmahagow	Edmonstone, Capt.	362	Letham	do.	Semple, W.	408
Hill-end	Biggar	Howieson, Dr, late	304	Lindsaylands	Biggar	Brown, Mrs	811
do.	Wison	Allan, A.	411	do. West	do.	Cuthbertson, M. ...	392
Hillhead	Carluke	Kidd, Professor	416	Little Galla	Wison	Heddow, A. C.	373
Hinshelwood	Carnwath	Stewart, G.	569	Logan	Lanark	Todd, J.	378
do.	do.	Howieson, Lieut.-Col	403	Loganbank	Lesmahagow	Todd, W.	579
HOLMFOOT	Lanark	Lorimer, G., late	435	LOANINGDALE	do.	Hamilton, W.	424
Holmhead	Crawfordjohn	Hopetoun, Earl of	253	MANSEFIELD	Biggar	Lorraine, W. S.	276
HOPETOUN ESTATE	CRAWFORD				Lanark	IRVING, W.	468

PROPERTY.	PARIISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPERTY.	PARIISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.
MAULDSLIE.....	Carluke	HOZIER, J.....	287	PATHHEAD HOUSE.....	Lesmahagow	Wharrie, J.....	429
Mavisbank.....	do.	Hamilton, J.....	515	Peasehill.....	Lanark	Shand, W. A.....	577
Middlehouse.....	do.	Lean, J.....	366	Pontfeigh.....	Lesmahagow	Symington, W.....	650
Midgarnour.....	Lesmahagow	Tudhope, J.....	480	Folmonkshhead.....	Douglas	Douglas, J. C.....	361
Midhinschelwood.....	Carnwath	Liddell, P.....	406	POOL.....	Carnwath	Tennant, J.....	292
Mitofcombs.....	Biggar	Watson, W.....	399	Priorhill.....	Lesmahagow	Dickson, J. R.....	372
Midtown.....	Lesmahagow	Gall, H.....	483	Riddoch Brae.....	do.	STEELE, W.....	509
MILTON-LOCKHART.....	CARLUKE.....	Lockhart, L., D. D.....	246	Rosehill.....	do.	Young, J.....	530
Moat.....	Lesmahagow	Barr, Messrs.....	371	Rowantreehill.....	Carnwath	Whyte, A. C.....	380
Moatyett.....	do.	McGhie, T.....	456	Scorryholm.....	Lesmahagow	HAMILTON, T.....	383
Mossplatt.....	Carstairs	Buchanan, R. C.....	284	SHIELDHILL.....	LIBBERTON	CHANCELLOR, J. G.....	260
MOUSEBANK.....	Lanark	STODART, H.....	478	Skellyhill.....	Lesmahagow	STEELE, J.....	368
Nellfield.....	Carluke	Reid, J.....	387	SMYLUK PARK.....	Lanark	Carmichael, Miss.....	352
Nempflar.....	Lanark	Lockhart, —.....	396	Suar.....	Crawfordjohn	JOHNSTONE, P. & J.....	305
do.	do.	Lockhart, W.....	386	SPITTAL.....	Biggar	Murray, W., late.....	344
do. West.....	do.	Wilson, J. L.....	419	Springbank.....	Lesmahagow	Hamilton, A.....	395
Netherburn.....	Lesmahagow	Symington, W.....	409	Springfield.....	Carluke	Pearson, A.....	326
Netherfauld.....	do.	Brocket, A., late.....	541	SPRINGHILL.....	DOUGLAS	Gillespie, R., late.....	364
Netherton.....	do.	Newbigging, J.....	358	Stane.....	Biggar	M'Laggan, D., M. D.....	404
NEWHOLM.....	DOLPHINTON	LOCKHART, M.....	303	STANMORE.....	Lanark	LITHGOW, R.....	375
Newick.....	Lesmahagow	JACKSON, MRS.....	365	do.	do.	Lithgow, W.....	476
New Mains.....	Carnwath	Logan, Miss.....	307	St JOHN'S KIRK.....	Covington	WAUGH, JOHN.....	349
do.	do.	GROSSART, W.....	342	STOCKBRIGGS.....	LESMAHAGOW	ALSTON, J. W.....	287
do.	Carstairs	IRVING, G. V.....	453	STONEWELL.....	Carluke	Gilchrist, R.....	452
NETWON.....	CRAWFORD	Shaw, W.....	256	STONEBYRES.....	LESMAHAGOW	MONTEITH, DOUGLAS	279
do.	Lesmahagow	Grierson, J.....	559	Stonehill.....	do.	M'Ghie, R.....	343
Oggs CASTLE.....	Libberton	Wilson, W.....	374	STRANCLEUGH.....	Crawfordjohn	Williamson, W.....	390
Oldtown.....	Carnwath	BROWN, J.....	420	SUNNYSIDE.....	Lanark	Leishman, —.....	275
ORCHARD.....	CARLUKE	BROWN, J.....	271	do.	Carnwath	Gillespie, A., late.....	275
ORCHARDVILLE.....	Lanark	Stewart, B.....	588	SYMINGTON LODGE.....	Symington	M'Pherson, N.....	296

PROPERTY.	PARISH.	PROPRIETOR.	No.	PROPRIETOR.	PARISH.	PROPERTY.	No.
Tanhill	Carlisle	Allan, J., <i>late</i>	431	Allan, A.	Carlisle	Hillhead	441
do.	Lesmahagow	Hamilton, —, <i>late</i>	402	Allan, J. <i>late</i>	do.	Tanhill	431
TEATH	do.	Steel, D.	377	ALSTON, J. W.	LESMAHAGOW	Stockbriggs	287
Throughburn	Carnwath	Mitchell, G., Rev.	436	Anderson, S.	Lanark	Carfin	301
Tinco-side	Syrnington	Waugh, S.	520	ANSTRUTHER, Sir W. C.	CARMICHAEL, etc	Westraw, etc.	247
TOFT-COMBS	Biggar	Gibson, T.	285	BAILEY, G.	Lanark	JERRYWOOD	293
Townhead	Douglas	Rae, J.	617	BAILEY, J. W.	COULTER	CULTER-ALLERS.	258
TROLOSS	Crawford	WILSON, Brothers	310	Barr, Messrs	Lesmahagow	Moat	371
Tupenhill	Carlisle	LORD BELHAVEN	441	BELHAVEN, Lord	Carlisle	Tupenhill	441
do.	do.	Wilson, Miss J.	340	BELL, A.	do.	Westerhouse	341
Verehills	Lesmahagow	Inglis, J.	288	Bell, J.	Biggar	Fullburn	561
Waterside	do.	Donald, W.	521	BERTRAM, W.	CARNWATH	Kersewell	259
WATGATESHAW	CARLUKE	STEEL, S., <i>late</i>	291	Birrell, Lieut.-Col.	Lesmahagow	Cumberhead, South	302
Wellbank	Walston	Lawson, A.	714	BUCCLEUGH, Duke of	Crawfordjohn	Whitecleugh, Upper	252
WESTBANK	Carstairs	MATHER, J., <i>late</i>	323	Buchanan, R. C.	Carstairs	Mossplat.	284
WESTERHOUSE	Carlisle	BELL, A.	341	Burns, G.	Lesmahagow	High Cross	582
Westmoreshot	Carnwath	Somerville, W.	418	Burton, T.	do.	Hawksland.	543
WESTRAW, etc.	CARNICHAEL, etc	Anstruther, Sir W. C.	247	BLACKWOOD, J. T.	do.	LEE LAW	351
Westside-wood	Carnwath	Wilson, J.	282	Brocket, A.	do.	Netherfauld	541
WEST-TOWN	Pettinain	SMITH, H., <i>late</i>	337	Brown, A., Rev.	do.	Bereholm	451
Westyard-houses	Carnwath	Elder, J.	642	BROWN, J. T.	do.	AUCHLOCHAN	266
do.	do.	Somerville, J.	649	BROWN, J.	Carlisle	ORCHARD	271
Whitecleugh, Upper	Crawfordjohn	Buccleugh, Duke of	252	BROWN, L.	Biggar	EDMONSTONE	264
Whiteside	Lesmahagow	Sinclair, J., <i>late</i>	490	Brown, Mrs C.	Carnwath	Bracehead	572
do.	do.	Thomson, M.	440	Brown, Mrs	Biggar	Lindsaylands	311
Whiteside-hill	do.	Tudhope, J.	510	Brown, T.	Lesmahagow	Kilnhills	471
Whish	Carlisle	Leggatt, J.	516	Brown, W.	Do.	Abbeysgreen	442
Wilsontown	Carnwath	Dixon, W.	464	Brown, W.	Carlisle	Springfield	326
Wyndales	Syrnington	Somerville, W.	360	Cadzow, J.	Lesmahagow	Burnfoot	562
Yardhouses.	Carnwath	Dymock, T.	703	Cadzow, W.	Carlisle	Craighead	432

PROPRIETOR.	PARISH.	PROPERTY.	No.	PROPRIETOR.	PARISH.	PROPERTY.	No.
Carmichael, Miss	LANARK	Smylum Park	352	Elder, J.	Carnwath	Westyardhouses	642
Carmichael, T.	Carnwath	King's Inn	391	Ewart, R., late	Crawford	NUNNERIE	274
CARMICHAEL, M. T.	CARMICHAEL	EASTEND	248	FERGUSON, J.	Lesmahagow	ELLANBANK	353
Carmichael, T.	Carnwath	Craigie House	492	FIELD, J.	LANARK	BROOKLANDS	583
Carmichael, W.	do.	Greenshields	493	Forrest, A.	Carluke	Yieldshields	422
CHANCELLOR, J. G.	LIBBERTON	SHIELDHILL	260	Forrest, J.	Biggar	EAST-TOWNS	414
COCHRANE, A. B.	LAMINGTON	LAMINGTON	249	Forrest, J.	Carluke	Kilcadzow	512
COLEBROOKE, Sir T. E.	CRAWFORD	CRAWFORDJOHN	255	Forrest, W.	do.	Gills	363
COLLYER, W. D.	Libberton	CORMISTON-TOWERS	331	Frame, J.	LANARK	Birkhill	503
Colness Iron Co.	Lesmahagow	Birkfield	268	Frame, R., M.D.	Lesmahagow	Abbeysteen	493
Craig, W. C.	Biggar	Burghlands	412	Fraser, R.	Carluke	Gallagreen	522
CRANSTOUNE, Miss E.	LESMAHAGOW	Corehouse	263	French, T.	Lesmahagow	Garnour	415
CUTHERBERTSON, M.	Biggar	Lindsaylands, West.	392	Gall, H.	do.	Midtown	483
Davidson, T.	Lesmahagow	Belfield	393	GIBSON, T.	Biggar, etc.	Toftcombs	285
DICKSON, D.	Symington	Hartree (Peebles)	272	GILCHRIST, R.	Carluke	Stockwell	452
Dickson, J. R.	Lesmahagow	Priorhill	372	GILCHRIST, J.	do.	GULLFOOT	312
Dickson, W. J.	Crawfordjohn	Glentewan	332	GILLESPIE, A.	Biggar	BIGGAR PARK	284
Dixon, W.	Carnwath	Wilsontown	464	Gillespie, A., late	Carnwath	Cleugh	275
Donald, W.	Lesmahagow	Waterside	521	Gillespie, Mrs	Biggar	BIGGAR PARK	394
Donald, R.	do.	Capeshall	601	GILLESPIE, R., late	Douglas	SPRINGHILL	364
DOUGLAS, Lord, late.	Crawford, etc.	Harecleugh, etc.	361	Gillespie, W.	LANARK	Huntlyhall	354
Douglas, J. C.	Douglas	Folmonkshead	243	Gladstone, G.	Biggar	Dalerig	484
Douglas, Miss	Carnwath	Haywood	273	Goldie, W.	Carnwath	Heathland	355
DOUGLAS, MENTETH.	LESMAHAGOW	STONEBYRES	279	Gordon, Col. W.	Lesmahagow	Harperfield	313
Douglas, J.	do.	Auchmedan	413	Gray, J.	Carluke	Coldstream	475
DYON, J. N.	LANARK	CASTLEBANK	401	GREENSHIELDS, J.	Lesmahagow	KEESE	295
Dykes, A.	Lesmahagow	Ledshead	421	GRIERSON, J.	Libberton	Oggs CASTLE	374
Dymock, T.	Carnwath	Yardhouses	703	Grossart, W.	Carstairs	Newmains	453
Edmonstone, Capt.	Biggar	Hillend	362	Haddow, A. C.	Wiston	Little Galls	373
Elder, J.	Carnwath	Gillhouse	381	Haggart, J. C.	Carnwath	Craigeburn	314

PROPRIETOR.	PARISH.	PROPERTY.	No.	PROPRIETOR.	PARISH.	PROPERTY.	No.
HAMILTON, Duke of..	LESMABAGOW	AUGHREATH	251	Iving, W.	Lenark	MANSEFIELD	468
Hamilton, Capt.	do.	Kypswaterhead	433	Jack, G.	Carluke	Boreland	636
Hamilton, D.	Douglas	Beechhead	725	JACKSON, Mrs	Lesmahagow	NEWICK	365
HAMILTON, G.	Lesmahagow	Auldton	356	JOHNSTON, P. and J.	Crawfordjohn	Snar	305
Hamilton, J. C.	Carstairs	Birniehill	316	Kidd, Professor	Carwath	Hinshelwood	416
Hamilton, A.	Lesmahagow	Springbank	395	Kirkland, Sir J.	do.	Clarty	306
Hamilton, G.	do.	Gill	357	LAMB, J.	Lesmahagow	BORELAND	428
Hamilton, J.	Carluke	(Fairholm) Kirkton	286	Lang, T.	do.	CROSSFORD	385
Hamilton, J., late	do.	Mavisbank	515	Lawson, A.	Walston	Wellbank	714
Hamilton, Mrs J.	Lesmahagow	Tanhill	402	Lean, J.	Carluke	Middlehouse	366
Hamilton, J.	Carluke	Eastseat	474	Leggat, J.	do.	Wishaw	516
Hamilton, T.	do.	do.	488	Leigton, W., late	Lesmahagow	Bankend	318
Hamilton, T.	Lesmahagow	Scorryholm	383	Leishman, J.	Lenark	SUNNYSIDE	275
Hamilton, W.	Carwath	Burnfoot	454	Liddell, P.	Carwath	Mid-Hinshelwood	406
Hamilton, W.	Carluke	Brackenhill	384	Lightbody, J.	Carluke	Drums	565
Hamilton, W.	Lesmahagow	Loganbank	424	LITHGOW, R.	Lenark	Stannore	375
Handyside, W.	Coulter	CORNHILL	316	Lithgow, W.	do.	do.	476
Harvie, W.	Carluke	Brownlie	338	LOCKHART, A. E.	Carstairs	CLRGHORN	245
Haestie, A., late	Lesmahagow	Bankhead	317	LOCKHART, L., D.D.	CARLUKE	Milton-Loekhart	246
Henderson, J.	do.	Crossford	465	LOCKHART, Sir N.M.D.	Lenark	LEE and CARWATH	244
HOMES, Countess of	DOUGLAS, etc.	DOUGLAS CASTLE	241	Lockhart, W.	do.	Nemphar	386
HOPETOUN, Earl of	Crawford	LEADHILLS	253	Lockhart, W.	do.	do.	396
Howison, A.	Lenark	Hyndford	321	LOCKHART, M.	Dolphinton	NEWHOLM	244
Howison, Dr., late	Wiston	Hillend	304	Logan, Miss	Carwath	New Mains	307
Howison, Lieut.-Col.	Lenark	Holmfoot	403	Logan, J.	do.	Eastbields	322
Howison, Mrs	Douglas	Crosburn	443	Logan, Mrs A.	do.	Browshot	427
HOZIER, J.	Carluke	MAULDSLIE	287	Logan, R.	Lesmahagow	Corrmore	384
Hunter, H., late	Crawfordjohn	Craighead	000	Lorimer, J.	Crawfordjohn	Holmhead	435
Ingils, J.	Lesmahagow	Verehills	268	LORRAINE, W. S.	Biggar	LOAMINGDALE	276
IRVING, GEORGE VEBE	Crawford	Newton	256	M'GHEE, R.	Lesmahagow	STONEHILL	343

PROPRIETOR.	PARISE.	PROPERTY.	No.	PROPRIETOR.	PARISE.	PROPERTY.	No.
M'GHEE, T.	Lesmahagow	MOATYETT	456	PATERSON, R.	Conlcar	BIRTHWOOD	325
M'GOWAN, W.	do.	Bentnagoves	566	PAUL, J.	Biggar	CAMBUS-WALLACE	382
M'KENZIE, J. O.	DOLPHINTON	DOLPHINTON	262	Rae, J.	Douglas	Townhead	617
M'KIRBY, JOHN G.	LESMAHAGOW	BIRKWOOD	265	Ramsay, Mrs C.	Carnwath	FALLA	336
M'Laggan, D., M.D.	Biggar	Stane	404	Reid, A.	Lesmahagow	Bereholm-mill.	618
M'Pherson, N.	Symington	Symington Lodge	296	Reid, J.	Carlisle	Nelfield	387
M'QUEEN, R.	WisTON	Hardington	277	Robertson, G.	Carnwath	Auchengray	320
Marr, Rev. J. L., late	Lanark	Gallahill	496	ROBERTSON, G.	Lanark	BARONALD	345
MATHER, J., late	Lesmahagow	Cumberhead, South	297	ROBERTSON, Misses	Lanark	HALLCRAIG	327
Meikle, R.	Carstairs	WESTBANK	328	ROSS, SIR W. C.	LANARK	BONNINGTON	250
Meikle, Misses	Douglas	Bogside	505	Ross, J.	Carlisle	GOWANSIDE	459
Meikle, R.	Lesmahagow	Abbeygreen	675	Rowatt, J., late	Walaton	Falla	308
MENZIES, J.	do.	Auchren	397	SCOTT, J.	Lanark	BELFIELD	445
Miller, J.	Crawford	ELLFIELD	487	Scott, Mrs	Lesmahagow	Abbeygreen	537
Mitchell, Rev. G.	Carlisle	Gladdenhill	488	Selkirk, J.	Carlisle	BEANSHELDS	489
MITCHELL, W. G.	Carnwath	Throughburn	436	Semple, A.	Lesmahagow	Greenhill.	438
MONTAGUE, Lady	Biggar	CARWOOD	278	Semple, T.	do.	DARNFILLAN	446
MONTEITH, R.	Lesmahagow	Craignethan	242	Semple, W.	do.	Greenridge	388
MOSSMAN, H.	CARSTAIRS	CARSTAIRS	261	Semple, W.	do.	Letham	408
MURRAY, J.	Lesmahagow	AUCHTIFARLDIE	289	Shand, W. A.	Lanark	Peasehill	577
Murray, Lord, late	Biggar	HEAVISIDE	319	Shaw, J.	Carlisle	Braidwood	578
Murray, J. W.	do.	Langtee	335	Shaw, W.	Lesmahagow	Newton	559
MURRAY, J., late	Carnwath	Leanside	324	Shotts Iron Co.	Carlisle	CASTLEHILL	269
Nelson, J.	Biggar	SPIRITAL	344	SIR, ADAM	COULTER	COULTER-MAYNES	257
Newbigging, J.	Carlisle	Castlehill	506	Simpson, J.	Carnwath	Browshot	439
Newbigging, W.	Carnwath	Girdwoodend	405	Sinclair, J., late	Lesmahagow	Whiteside	490
Orr, Capt.	Lesmahagow	Netherton	558	SMITH, H., late	Pettinain	WEST-TOWN	387
Pagan, J., M.D.	Carlisle	Catcraig	376	SMITH, J.	Lesmahagow	FAULDHOUSE	346
PATERSON, A.	Lesmahagow	Boghill	398	Somersville, J.	Carnwath	Westyardhouses	649
	Douglas	CORMACOUF	280	Somersville, T.	do.	GREENFIELD	309

PROPRIETOR.	PARISE.	PROPERTY.	No.	PROPRIETOR.	PARISE.	PROPERTY.	No.
SOMERVILLE, S., M.D.	Carnwath	AMPERLEAW	329	Todd, J.	Lesmahagow	Logan	579
Somerville, W.	Symington	Wyndelaw	360	Todd, J.	do.	Birthwood	410
Somerville, W.	Carnwath	Westmoreshot	418	Tudhope, J.	do.	Heathlands	460
Somerville, W.	Carstairs	Gowanhill	359	Tudhope, J.	do.	Midgarngour	480
Somerville, R.	Libberton	CORMISTON	328	Tudhope, S.	do.	Whitesidehill	510
Souter, D. R.	Carnwath	LAWHEAD	281	Turnbull, M.	Biggar	Eastfield	550
Stainton, J., late	Biggar	BIGGARSHIELDS	290	VASSIE, J.	Lanark	CROFTONHILL	467
Stark, J., M.D.	Libberton	HUNTFIELD	330	VERE HOPE, W. E.	LESMAHAGOW	BLACKWOOD	254
Steel, D.	Lesmahagow	TEATHS	377	WALKER & Co.	Lanark	NEW LAMARK	270
STEEL, J.	do.	SKELLYHILL	368	Walker, J., late	Carluke	Eastquarter	429
STEEL, S.	Carluke	WAYGATESHAW	291	Watson, W.	Biggar	Midloftcombs	399
Steel, W.	Lesmahagow	Bras	508	WAUGH, J.	COVINGTON	St John's Kirk	349
Steel, T.	do.	Riddoch Bras	509	Waugh, S.	Lesmahagow	HAZELBANK	539
STEIN, J.	do.	KIRKFIELD	298	Waugh, Df.	Symington	Tintoside	520
Stevenson, N.	Carluke	BRAIDWOOD	299	Wharris, J.	Lesmahagow	PATHEAD	429
STEWART, A.	do.	Brownlie	347	White, A. C.	Carnwath	Rowantreehill	380
Stewart, B.	Lanark	ORCHARDVILLE	569	Whyte, W.	do.	Blackcastle	339
Stewart, G.	Carnwath	Hinshelwood	569	Whyte, J.	Couler	Coulermill	379
Stewart, L.	do.	Brownrig	000	Whyte, W.	Walston	Blackcastle	449
STODART, H.	Lanark	MOUSEBANK	478	WILSON, Bros.	Crawford	Tholross	310
Symington, W.	Lesmahagow	Netherburn	409	Wilson, J.	Lesmahagow	Bellfield	400
Symington, W.	do.	Ponfeigh	650	Wilson, J. L.	Lanark	Nemphar West	419
Tennent, J.	Carnwath	POOL	292	Wilson, R.	Walston	Howgate	000
Tennent, J.	Lesmahagow	Clydegrove	447	Wilson, W.	Carnwath	Oldtown	420
Thomson, J.	do.	BIRKENHEAD	300	WODDROF, W. H. A.	WALSTON	Howburn	283
Thomson, J.	Crawfordjohn	Glendowran	389	Wrightson, F.	Libberton	Cornistone	369
Thomson, J.	Lesmahagow	Kirkbank	338	Wyld, A.	Walston	Lanmerlaw	350
Thomson, M.	do.	Whiteside	440	Wyndham, J., late	Carnwath	Greenfield	370
Thomson, V., Rev.	do.	Castleyett	470	WILLIAMSON, W. B.	Crawfordjohn	Strandlough	390
Todd, W.	Lanark	LOGAN	378	Young, J.	Lesmahagow	Rosehill	530

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Abington, Nether.....	Crawfordjohn	Tweedie, Messrs	811	Barnhills	Lesmahagow	Affleck, D. & W. ...	832
do. Over.....	do.	Inch, R.	861	Baronald	Lanark	Smith, J.	1001
Acred-land.....	Lamington.....	Watson, W.	1300	Ballstaane	Carluke	Forrest, W.	1142
Affleck.....	Lesmahagow	Carruthers, B.	1221	do.	do.	Gibson, J. & R.	932
Akinophhead.....	do.	Nelson, T.	1091	Bent	Lesmahagow	Dykes, A.	862
Ampherlaw.....	Carnwath	Watson, J.	1141	Biggar Common	Biggar.....	Prentice, J.	1081
Andershaw.....	Douglas	Willison, J.	991	do. Mains	do.	Brown, W.	951
Annieston.....	Symlington	Craig, Mrs	801	do. Shiels	do.	King, W.	883
Anston.....	Dunsyre	Shaw, T.	800	Birkdeuch	Crawfordjohn	Lanmie, J.	981
Arthurshields	Libberton	Hodge, J.	1231	Birkenhead	Lesmahagow	Elder, J. & W.	1302
do.	do.	Hodge, W.	1211	do.	do.	Meikle, J.	998
do.	do.	Smith, J.	1118	Birkhill	do.	Stobbs, W.	1113
Auchenbeg.....	Lesmahagow	Cooper, G.	1241	Birks	Carluke	Hamilton, W.	1181
do.	do.	Inch, W.	1291	Birkwood	Lesmahagow	M'Kirdy, J. G.	1252
Auchenglen	Lanark	Meikle, R.	971	do. Mains	do.	Tudhope, G.	972
do.	do.	Shirlaw, G.	992	Birniehill	Carstairs	Brown, J.	791
Auchengray, Mid.....	Carnwath	Ballantyne, G.	1171	Birthwood	Lesmahagow	Brown, J.	1203
Auchenheath.....	Lesmahagow	Barter, W.	921	Blackcastle	Carnwath	Lindsay, J.	1081
do. Woods.....	do.	Bannatyne, J.	1111	do.	Crawfordjohn	French, T.	802
Auchrobert.....	do.	Brown, J.	831	Blackhill	Lesmahagow	Skodart, J., late	961
Auchintoroch.....	do.	Scott, J.	1092	Blackwoodside	do.	Barr, A.	1282
Auchtool.....	do.	Duncan, J.	1041	Blackwoodyards	do.	M'Gowran, W.	933
Auchtygemmel.....	do.	Carruthers, J.	911	do.	do.	M'Gowran, T.	1042
do. Nether	do.	Weir, F.	922	Blair	do.	Wilkie, Mrs	1303
Bagmuor and Todhills	Walston	Tarvit, R.	821	Blair-reckoning	do.	Cook, J.	1212
Baitlaw	Libberton	Watson, A.	931	Blinkie	Carmichael	Swan, J.	1293
Baillaw, etc.	Lamington	DENHOLM, ALEX.	751	Boat-Thankerton	Covington	Tarvet, J.	1094
Balgray, Nether.....	Crawford	Black, J.	1112	Boathaug, etc.	Lanark	Jack, Messrs	781
Bank.....	Dolphinton	Bertram, R.	1098	Boghall	Biggar.....	BROWN, J.	761
Bankhead.....	Carnwath	Jack, T.	812	do.	Libberton	Brown, J.	1142

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Boghall	Carnwath	Somerville, J.	1011	Burnfoot	Libberton	Ritchie, D.	988
Bodnice	Wiston	GILLESPIE, T.	912	Burnhead	Carluke	Jack, J.	1202
Boghead	Crawford	Anderson, J.	1213	do. and Park	Carnwath	French, W.	771
Boghill and Righhead	Lesmahagow	Tudhope, J.	1021	Burnhouse	Carmichael	Prentice, T.	1253
Boghouse	Crawfordjohn	French, J.	863	do.	Wiston	Penderleith, R.	823
Bogside	Carluke	Barr, W.	1142	Bushelhead	Carluke	Caruthers, T.	1123
do.	do.	Stewart, A.	891	Byretown	Lesmahagow	DYKES, R.	762
do.	Lesmahagow	Brown, T.	1161	Caerwood	Biggar	Coubrough, A.	901
Bonnington Mains	Lanark	CUNNINGHAM, J.	792	Calla	Carnwath	Fleming, A.	793
Boreland	Lesmahagow	M'Ghee, H. T.	1022	Callendean	do.	Hamilton, W.	763
do.	Libberton	Ritchie, J.	1190	Campshead	Crawford	Grieve, M.	818
do.	Walston	Hamilton, M. & T.	782	Canderwater	Lesmahagow	Hamilton, R.	1203
Bottom, North	Douglas	WILLIAMS, J.	1172	Candy-bank	Biggar	Brown, J.	962
Bowhouse	Carmichael	Muir, W.	1082	Candy-mill	Carluke	Smith, J.	1043
Breckenhill	Carluke	Barr, T.	1071	Carfin and Clydebank	Lanark	Smellie, W.	1072
Breckenridge, E.	Lesmahagow	Dent, J.	1294	Carluke	Carluke	Cassells, A.	1013
do. S.	do.	Fallow, T.	1244	Carmichael Bank	Carmichael	Paterson, J.	1247
do. W.	do.	Gillies, M.	1201	do. Mill	do.	Paterson, J.	1143
Broadfield	Synington	Aitken, J.	941	do. Policy	do.	French, J.	851
Broomerside	Douglas	Greenahields, A.	871	Carnwath	Carnwath	Anderson, J.	902
Broomfield Rigside	do.	Swan, J.	973	Castle Mill	do.	SMITH, H.	803
Brownbank	Biggar	Smellie, H.	881	Castlehill	Carluke	Jack, J.	1144
Brownhill	Carnwath	Cuthbertson, J.	892	do.	Lanark	Robb, J.	1025
do.	do.	Weir, R.	1023	Castlemains	Douglas	Scott, T. R.	1805
Brownridge	Carluke	Black, D.	1012	do.	Crawford	Tweedie, D.	764
Brownriggs	Carstairs	Stewart, J.	1232	Catorraig	Carluke	Cassells, J.	1233
do.	Pettinain	Greenahields, J.	1024	Charleston	Lanark	Gray, J.	1062
Browahock & Longgarton	Carnwath	Forrest, J.	1243	Chesterhall	Wiston	Stoddart, W.	841
Buchtnowe	do.	Todd, A.	982	Clarkston	Lesmahagow	Prentice, J.	913
Burnbrae	Dolphinton	Bertram, R.	1122	Clecklands	do.	Cooper, J.	1191

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Cleghorn	Lanark	Callan, A.	834	Crawfordjohn	Crawfordjohn	WATSON, E.	823
do. Mill	do.	Cassels, A.	864	do. Mill	do.	Galloway, J.	953
Clenochdyke	Lesmahagow	Lochhart, A.	1234	Crawfordwell	do.	Davidson, A.	1152
Cleugh	Caruath	Nimmo, T.	893	Craighead	Carnuke	Hunter, H., <i>late</i> .	914
do.	Douglas	Cunningham, D.	1151	do. Mill	Lesmahagow	Thomson, H.	1192
Cleughbar	Lesmahagow	Young, W.	1235	Craigethan	do.	Smith, J.	1003
Cleughmill	Caruath	Struthers, J.	1162	Crimp-cramp	Crawford	PATERSON, R.	865
Cloburn	Pettinain	PATERSON, Mrs J.	1002	Croftanrigh	Dolphinton	Crawford, W.	1306
Coalburn	Lesmahagow	Watson, T.	1031	Croftfoot	Carnuke	Black, W.	1281
Coalgill	Douglas	Scott, T. R.	1311	Crookboat	Carmichael	Lamb, J.	1101
Cobliehaugh	Lanark	Muirhead, J.	852	Crookedstane	Crawford	Hunter, R., <i>late</i> .	752
Cocklaw	Walston	Ritchie, G.	1151	Crookland	Carmichael	Ballantyne, —	1101
Cockridge	Carstairs	Scott, A.	984	Crossdyke	do.	Core, A.	942
Coldchapel	Lanington	Haddow, J.	842	Cumberhead, North	Lesmahagow	Sandilands, G.	843
Colliclaw	Lanark	Scott, T.	1068	do. South	do.	Sandilands, W.	844
Columbia and Hills	Carstairs	Elder, J.	794	Debog	Douglas	M'Kinlay, J.	872
Corbiehall	do.	Fleming, J.	772	Devonhill	Carmichael	Greenshields, J.	1254
Cormiston	Libberton	Williamson, A.	1183	Dillars	Lesmahagow	Nelson, D.	1014
do.	do.	Williamson, J.	1183	Draffan, etc.	do.	Russell, A.	773
do. House	do.	Cleghorn, T.	994	do. South	do.	Pate, T.	824
Corranill	Lesmahagow	Allan, R.	1295	Drumalbin	Carmichael	PATERSON, W.	774
Corranore	do.	Brownlie, A.	985	Dunbrexhill	Lesmahagow	Pate, A.	1102
Coulters Allers & Snaip	Coulters	WARSON, A.	765	Dunsyre	Dunsyre	£42 10s. Ray, M.	error
do. Haugh	do.	Inch, J.	804	do. Mains	do.	Brown, A.	788
do. Mill	do.	Dick, J.	1088	Dyke	Carmichael	Dickson, W.	1214
do. Park, N.	do.	Bertram, A.	1173	Dykefoot	Dunsyre	Anderson, D. & W.	903
do. do. S.	do.	Finlayson, T., <i>late</i> .	963	Dykehead	Douglas	Thorburn, R.	1163
Covington Mains	Covington	LINDSAY, H.	858	do.	Lesmahagow	Barr, J.	1064
do. Mill	do.	Lindsay, A.	923	Eastend	Carstairs	Black, R.	882
Crawford	Carstairs	Barr, W.	1131	Easterhills	Pettinain	Gibson, W., <i>late</i> .	1095

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Eastertown.....	Crawfordjohn	French, E.....	904	Garrellwood	Lesmahagow ..	Stoddart, T.	986
do. East.....	Lesmahagow	Dougall, A.....	1255	Gateside	Coulter	Brown, J.	1222
do. West	do.	Dougall, J.	1065	do.	Douglas	GILLESPIE, J.	753
Eastfield	Coulter	Gladstone, A.	964	Gill	Lesmahagow ..	Letham, J.	1074
do.	Pettinain	Lindsay, W.	845	do.	Carluke	Thomson, A.	1814
do.	Symington	Linton, J.	1028	Gillbank	do.	Brown J. & L.	995
do.	Winton	Gibson, J.	1103	Gilkenclaugh Mains	Crawfordjohn ..	Inch, T.	814
Eastforth	Carnwath	M'Culloch, G.	1032	Gillhouse and Stobwood	Carnwath	Greenshields, A.	1028
East and Westhills	Dunsyre	Brown, Jr., J.	835	Girdwoodend	do.	M'Morran, J.	1132
Eastside-wood	Carnwath	Todd, J., late	1004	Gladdenhill	Carluke	Stewart, J.	1296
East-tofts	Coulter	Bertram, A.	1174	Gladestanes, East	Libberton	Brown, Mrs J.	1096
Eastwood	Dunsyre	Brown, T.	784	do.	do.	Aitken, J.	1115
Eastyardhouses	Lesmahagow	Allan, A.	905	Glencaple	Crawford	French, J.	805
Edmonstone Mill	Carnwath	Wilson, J.	838	Glendorch	Crawfordjohn ..	Stewart, F.	955
Elmbank	Biggar	Gibson, S.	1104	Glendowran	do.	Williamson, J.	1034
Ellerickle	Libberton	Donald, G.	1114	Glengeith	Crawford	HUNTER, R., late ..	796
Elvanfoot	Walston	Greenahields, D.	795	Glenochar	do.	do.	754
Fallhills and Moorfoot	Crawford	Anderson, T., late ..	894	Glentewing	Douglas	PATERSON, J., late ..	776
Fallside	Carstairs	Wallace, R.	895	do. Easter	Crawfordjohn ..	Watson, W.	924
Fence	Winton	Gillespie, T.	854	do. West	do.	Coke, J.	996
Fingland	Lesmahagow	Hamilton, J.	1027	Glespin, East	Douglas	Ray, J.	1193
Forth	Crawford	Rae, W. & A.	873	do.	do.	TWEDIE, Wm.	946
do. East.....	Carnwath	Scott, J.	1204	Goat and Lisleugh	Crawfordjohn ..	Hunter, H., late ..	915
do. West	do.	Wilson, W.	1308	Goathouseknowes	Lesmahagow ..	Watt, A.	1215
Fullwood	do.	Anderson, J.	984	Green	Biggar	Crossan, J.	1145
Gair	Lanark	Wilson, Mrs.	1033	do.	Carnwath	Gray, J.	846
Galla-little	Carluke	Forrest, R.	1313	Greenbank	Carluke	Wilson, J. F.	1164
Gargour, N.	Winton	Fraser, E.	1073	Greenburn	Crawfordjohn ..	WILLISON, J.	866
do. S.	Lesmahagow	French, S.	1236	Greenfield	do.	DAIGLEISH, J.	916
	do.	Peat, R.	1105	do.	Carnwath	Somerville, J.	984

TEWANT.	PARISH.	FARM, &c.	No.	TEWANT.	PARISH.	FARM, &c.	No.
Dent, G.	Lamington	Breckenridge	1294	Forrest, J.	Carmichael	Sandilands	1008
Dick, J.	Coulter	Coulter Mill	1083	do. R.	Carlisle	Gair	1313
Dickson, A.	Lesmahagow	Mayfield	1264	do. W.	do.	Bellstane	1142
do. W.	Carmichael	Dyke	1214	Forryth, R.	Crawfordjohn	Sheriffcoteugh	1227
Donald, G.	Libberton	Ellanbank	1114	French, E.	do.	Eastertown	904
Donaldson, A.	Lanark	Nemphar, West	1127	do. J.	do.	Boghouse	863
Dougall, A.	Lesmahagow	Eastertown, East	1255	do. J.	Carmichael	Carmichael Policy	851
do. A.	do.	Eastertown, West	1065	do. J.	Crawford	Glencaple	805
Duncan, J.	do.	Auchtool	1041	do. J.	Carnwath	Lampits, East & West	767
Dykes, J.	do.	Ladeshead	1261	do. J.	Crawfordjohn	Netherton	779
do. R.	do.	Byretown	762	do. do.	do.	Shawhead	888
do. W.	do.	Bent	862	do. Mrs.	do.	Mountherriek	384
Elder, J.	Carstairs	Columbia and Hills	794	do. T.	do.	Blackhill	802
do. J.	Carnwath	Westroftill	1150	do. T.	Lesmahagow	Greenyards, West	1236
do. J.	Lanark	Haltown-Nemphar	997	do. W.	Carnwath	Burnhead and Park	771
do. J. & W.	Lesmahagow	Birkenhead	1802	do. W.	do.	Viewfield	1288
Fallow, T.	do.	Breckenridge	1244	Froude, H.	Carmichael	Millmuir	1265
Farie, J.	do.	Woodside	1320	Gall, A.	do.	Midtown	1228
Ferrie, J.	Carlisle	Waygateshawhead	1070	do. J.	Douglas	Newtonfoot	936
Finlayson, T., late	Coulter	Coulter Park, South	963	do. J.	do.	Uddington	938
Fisher, J., late	Covington	Holm, Thankerton	1051	do. J.	Lesmahagow	Tower	1149
Fleming, J.	Carstairs	Corbiehall	772	Galloway, J.	Crawfordjohn	Thankerton Mill	953
do. J.	Carnwath	Calls	793	do. W., late	Covington	Whiteshaw	850
Fletcher, R.	Crawford	Whelphill	770	Gault, J.	Carlisle	Townhead	789
Frane, A.	Libberton	Whimbush	1259	Gibson, A.	Libberton	Strathbogie	1187
Fraser, R.	Wiston	Galls, Little	1286	do. J.	Biggar	Tower of Cormiston	858
Forrest, A.	Carlisle	Kilcadzow, Hole of	876	do. J.	Wiston	Eastfield	1103
do. A.	Carstairs	Moesplat	1243	do. J.	Biggar	Edmonstone Mill	1104
do. J.	Carnwath	Browshot & Longarton	885	do. J.	Libberton	Parkhouse	918
do. J.	Covington	Northmains					

TEENANT.	PARISH.	FARM, &c.	No.	TEENANT.	PARISH.	FARM, &c.	No.
Gibson, J.	Pettinain	Crofts	1197	Haddow, P.	Crawfordjohn	Netherhill and Glespin	958
do. J. & R.	Carlisle	Belstane	932	do. R.	Wiston	Longwell	1068
do. L.	Synnigton	Townfoot	870	Hamilton, W.	Carlisle	Birks	1181
do. T. <i>late</i>	Crawford	Shortcleugh, North	1049	do. A.	Lesmahagow	Middleholm and Bent	1016
do. W.	Pettinain	Easterhills	1095	do. J.	Crawford	Southwood	1238
do. W.	Lamington	Langknowe	1282	do. J.	Lesmahagow	Tanhill	1128
do. W.	do.	Overburn	768	do. J.	Carlisle	Westerhouse, Hill of	1270
do. Brothers	Libberton	Whitecastle, West	978	do. J.	Lesmahagow	Fence	1027
Gilchrist, J.	Lesmahagow	Newhouse	1240	do. M. & T.	Walston	Boreland	782
Gillespie, J.	Crawford	Newton	1037	do. R.	Lesmahagow	Canderwater	1203
do. J.	Douglas	Gateside	753	do. T.	Carnwath	Heathland	944
do. T.	Wiston	Bodinlee	912	do. T.	Biggar	Persielands	847
do. T.	do.	Fallside	854	do. W.	Carlisle	Law	1134
do. T.	do.	Moat	926	do. W.	Carnwath	Callandean	763
do. T.	Douglas	Parkhead	758	do. W.	do.	Roothed	1167
Gillies, M.	Lesmahagow	Breckenridge, West	1201	do. W.	Carlisle	Sandilandsgate	990
Gladstone, A.	Coulter	Eastfield	954	do. W.	do.	Shawfield	1318
Gray, J.	Lanark	Charleston	1062	Harrison, W.	Lesmahagow	Hill	1238
do. J.	Libberton	Quothquan	1017	do. W.	do.	Kirkfield Mains	917
do. J.	Carnwath	Green	846	Henderson, T.	Carlisle	Hindshaw, South	945
Greenhields, A.	Lesmahagow	West-town	861	do. W.	Biggar	Strawlaw	1148
do. A.	Douglas	Broomerside	871	Hislop, J.	Crawfordjohn	Whitecleugh, Nether	978
do. A.	do.	Gillhouse & Stobwood	1028	do. J.	Libberton	Arthurshiel	1281
do. D.	Walston	Elrickle	795	Hodge, J.	do.	Arthurshields, part of	1211
do. J.	Pettinain	Brownrigg	1024	Hogg, P.	Crawford	Ekowleugh, Upper	825
do. J.	Carmichael	Devonhill	1254	do. W.	do.	do. Nether	778
do. J.	Douglas	Scrogton	1198	Howieson, J.	Carnwath	Northloanhead	989
do. W.	Lesmahagow	Waterhead	1248	Hunter, G.	Crawford	Kirkton	965
Grieve, M.	Crawford	Campshead	813	do. H.	Crawfordjohn	Goat and Lascleugh	915
Haddow, J.	Lamington	Coldchapel	842	do. H. <i>late</i>	do.	Craighead	914

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Greenhall	Pettinain	Taylor, R.	994	Hillside	Leamhagow	McGrigor, J.	1184
Greenhill	Wiston	Sadlair, J.	1035	Hindshaw, South	Carluke	Henderson, T.	945
Greenhields	Libberton	M'Lean, W.	907	Hinahelwood Mid	Carnwath	Liddell, J.	1077
Greenwood	Biggar	Crossan, J.	1153	do.	do.	Shaw, W.	1139
Halfmerkland	Leamhagow	Barr, R.	1116	Holm-Thankerton	Walston	Thorburn, J.	1154
Hallhill, North	do.	Cadzow, W.	1106	Holmhead	Crawfurdjohn	Fisher, J., <i>late</i>	1051
Halltown—Nemphlar	Lanark	Elder, J.	997	do.	Leamhagow	Watson, R.	1185
Hangingshaw, Mid	Coulter	Aitken, J.	1116	Honeypath	Dunsyre	Smith, W.	1215
do. Nether	do.	BETRAM, J.	975	Hoodsmill	Leamhagow	Macdonald, J.	1078
do. Upper	do.	Watson, P.	1084	Howburn	Walston	Brownlie, J.	1223
Hardgatehead	Carnwath	Sibbald, J.	1005	Howleugh, Upper	Crawfurd	White, J. A.	808
Hardington Mains	Wiston	Muir, W., <i>late</i>	1075	Howford	Carnichael	Hogg, P.	825
Harelaw	Carstairs	Alison, A.	797	Howgate and Redmyre	do.	Muir, R.	1246
Harley Holm	Carnichael	Paterson, W.	1076	Hungerhill and Chapel	Libberton	Tarvet, J.	1066
Hareshaw, etc.	Carluke	Marshall, T.	1237	Huntfield	Lanark	Hunter, R.	1256
Haugs, etc.	Lamington	LINDSAY, E.	766	Huntlyhill	do.	Smith, J.	1282
Haugh-head	Carnwath	Ritchie, J.	855	Hyndford	do.	Broomfield, A.	1087
Hawkaland	Dolphinton	Ray, sen., J.	948	Jansfield	Carnwath	Cunningham, A.	816
Haywood, Lower	Leamhagow	Burton, T.	1097	Jerviswood	Lanark	Cove, W.	1283
do. Upper	do.	Nimmo, T.	1184	do. Mains	do.	Cadzow, J.	925
Hazelide	Douglas	Robb, J.	1138	do. Johnahill	Leamhagow	STODDART, D.	874
Heathland	Carnwath	BLACK, J.	798	Kennox	Douglas	Cassie, J.	1165
Highfield	Coulter	Hamilton, T.	944	Kilcadzow, Hill of	Carluke	Wilson, J.	883
Hill	Leamhagow	Robb, J.	1117	do.	do.	Alison, T.	816
Hillend	Biggar	Harrison, W.	1258	Kellyless	Leamhagow	Forrest, A.	976
do.	Wiston	Blakey, G.	1175	Kinghill	Carluke	Torrance, W.	1124
Hillhead	Covington	Waddell, J. & W.	806	Kirkfield-Mains	Leamhagow	Marshall, A.	1296
Hillhouse	Leamhagow	STODDART, A.	807	Kirkgreen	Carnwath	Harvie, W.	917
Hillriggs	Biggar	Souter, J.	1245	Kirkhope	Crawfurd	Coltness Iron Co.	946
		M'Kenzie, W.	956			Milligan, J.	777

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Kirkhouse	Dolphinton	Brown, E.	977	Lockhart-Mill	Lanark	Murray, J.	1206
Kirklands	Dunsyre	Allan, J.	957	Longhill	do.	Smith, A.	1316
Kirkmuirhill	Lesmahagow	Hutcheon, W.	1079	Longwell	Winton	Haddow, R.	1068
Kirkton	Crawford	Hunter, R.	965	Lowrie's-moor	Lesmahagow	Bunten, T.	1307
Kypside, Nether	Lesmahagow	Sample, R.	1085	Lupus	do.	Scott, W.	1216
Kypswaterhead	do.	Meikle, W.	1155	Mains, Loanhead	Lamington	Tweedie, J.	856
Ladesthead	do.	Dykes, J.	1261	Marchlands	Winton	Pianderleith, J.	1135
Lagbriel	Coulter	Sinclair, J.	1247	Maryfield	Carlisle	Coltness Iron Co.	1053
Lairs	Lesmahagow	Tudhope, J.	1098	Mashockmill	do.	Shirlaw, J.	1263
Lambcath & Skylaw	Carnwath	Beard, A.	1015	Mayfield	Lesmahagow	Dickson, A.	1264
Lammerlaw	Walton	Watson, J.	1107	Maudslie-Mains	Carlisle	Scott, J.	947
Lampits, East & West	Walston	FRENCH, J.	767	Meadowcoats	Winton	M'Kinlay, J.	897
Langhill	Carnwath	Clarkson, J.	1125	Meadowflatt	Covington	Lindsay, J., late	809
Langhorne	Waton	Stoddart, T.	826	Meadowhead	Dolphinton	M'Kenzie, M.	1224
Langhousie	Lamington	Paterson, A.	1099	Midhill	Libberton	Walker, J.	1016
Langknoves	Douglas	Gibson, W.	1262	Middleholm and Bent	Lesmahagow	Hamilton, A.	000
Langtees	do.	Jackson, A.	935	Middlehouse	Carlisle	Cassells, G.	966
do. Farm	Biggar	Hamilton, W.	1134	Middle-Mains	do.	Brown, J.	1196
Learnide	Carlisle	Wallace, J.	896	Midholm of Grange	Pettinain	Johnston, W.	837
Lesser Linn	do.	Aitken, D.	1257	Midlook	Crawford	Johnston, —, late	785
Letterhays	Carnwath	Carruthers, Mrs B.	827	Midtown	Douglas	Gall, A.	1258
Libberton-Mains	Crawfordjohn	Watson, R.	1258	do.	Lesmahagow	Somerville, J.	1297
do. Mill	Libberton	BROWN, J.	755	do. and Woodlands	do.	Wilson, J.	807
Lindsaylands, West	do.	Cuthbertson, A.	799	Millhill and Dykehead	Pettinain	Ballantyne, W.	1086
Linnville	Biggar	Somerville, J.	875	Millhouse	Lesmahagow	Affleck, W.	1298
Little Clyde	Lesmahagow	Dalglish, A.	1166	Mill-lands, Thankerton	Covington	Purdie, A.	1136
Litlegill	Crawford	Thomson, A.	1126	Millmuir	Carmichael	Froude, H.	1265
Loanhead	Lamington	Neilson, J. & J.	828	Milton-Lockhart Mill	Lesmahagow	Porteous, R.	998
Lochanbank	Loanhead	Brown, A.	1052	Moat	do.	Burr, Messrs	1006
	Lesmahagow	Brownlie, M.	1146	do.	Winton	Gillespie, J.	926

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Monkfoot	Douglas	M'Quist, W.	1185	Netherton	Lesmahagow	Todd, J.	1157
Morchat, Wester	Carnwath	Robb, J.	1118	Nethertown	Carnwath	Scott, W.	868
Mosbank	Crawfordjohn	Law, J.	1036	Newbigging Mains	Carnwath	Weir, W. & D.	888
Moscastle	do.	Coke, W.	987	do. Mill	do.	White, J., <i>late</i>	908
Mosplat	Carnwath	Forrest, A.	876	Newhouse	Carnwath	Dakiel, J.	949
Moss-side	Carluke	Leggat, J., <i>late</i>	1286	do.	Lesmahagow	Gilchrist, J.	1240
Mountainblaw	Carnwath	Smith, J.	988	Newmill	Dolphinton	Black, J.	1055
Mountherrick	Crawfordjohn	French, Mrs	884	Newside	Carmichael	Cox, J.	1056
Mountewart	Douglas	Lawson, G.	1225	Newstedding	Lanark	Irving, W.	928
Muirburn	Lesmahagow	Wilson, G.	1147	Newtonfoot	Douglas	Gall, J.	936
Muirlythead	Carluke	Bain, G.	1207	Newtonhead	do.	Lawcock, A.	937
do.	do.	Brown, G.	1273	Newtown	Crawford.	Gillespie, J.	1037
Muirhall	Carnwath	Steel, J.	998	do. of Wiston	Wiston	Reid, J.	857
Muirhead	Wiston	Aitken, W.	1029	Normangill	Crawford	Vassie, R.	766
Muirhouse	Covington	Thomson, M., <i>late</i> .	1045	Northfields	Lanark	Ritchie, G.	929
do.	Libberton	Purdie, J. & J.	786	Northfield	Carluke	Reid, J.	1317
Muirtee	do.	Prentice, J., <i>late</i> .	1287	Northflat-crofts	Carmichael	Aitken, Mrs	1299
Muirland	Lesmahagow	Weir, G.	1046	Northholm of Grange	Pettinain	Smith, J.	969
Nempfar	Lanark	Cadzow, W.	967	North-Leanhead	Carnwath	Howieson, J.	989
do.	do.	Donaldson, A.	1137	North Mains	Covington	Forrest, J.	885
do.	do.	Jack, J.	898	Nunnerie	Crawford	Wilson, J.	757
do.	do.	Scott, W. C.	1176	Oldtown	Carnwath	Aitken, W.	1276
do.	do.	Scott, W.	1080	Orchard	Carluke	Bell & Shirlaw	1057
Nesbit	Coulter	Watson, J.	787	Overburn	Lesmahagow	Gibson, W.	768
Nethanfoot	Lesmahagow	Mitchell, W.	1054	Parish-holm	Douglas	WILLISON, J.	829
Netherburn	do.	Todd, T.	1275	Parkhall	do.	GILLESPIE, T.	768
Netherclench, etc.	Crawford	Hogg, P.	778	Parkhouse	Libberton	Gibson, J.	718
Netherhill and Glespin	Crawfordjohn	Haddow, P.	958	Pennyflatts	Covington	Watson, D.	1226
Netherton	do.	French, T.	779	Persielands	Biggar	Hamilton, T.	847
do.	Carmichael	Lamb, G., <i>late</i>	927	Pettinain-bank	Pettinain	Irvine, J., <i>late</i>	1007

FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.	FARM, &c.	PARISH.	TENANT.	No.
Pettinain Crofts	Pettinain	Gibson, J.	1196	Sheafyknowes	Carstairs	Robb, T. & J.	1179
Ponmoulshead	Douglas	Symington, Mrs.	999	Sheriffcleugh	Crawfordjohn	Forsyth, R.	1227
Poneil	do.	Newbigging, T., late	877	Sheriff flat	Covington	Lindsay, Mrs.	970
Poneigh Place	Carmichael	Weir, C.	1087	Shodamill	Carstairs	Barrie, J.	1089
Pool Farm.	Carnwath	Carmichael, W.	1087	Shortcleugh, West	Crawford	Paterson, A.	849
Prior Hill, High	Leamshagow	Barr, S.	1058	do.	do.	Gibson, T., late	1049
Prett's Mill	Carmichael	Clarkson, R.	1284	do.	do.	Paterson, A.	1187
Quothquhan	Libberton	Gray, J.	899	Shiels	Carmichael	Brown, J.	1178
do.	do.	Ritchie, G.	887	Shellyhill	Leamshagow	Pate, A.	1119
do.	do.	Sanderson, J.	899	Sidewood, East	Carnwath	Todd, J.	1177
do.	do.	M'Morran, —	1176	Silvermains	Carstairs	Boyd, W.	1168
do.	do.	Weir, R.	1277	Sornfallow	Wiston	Coubrough, D., late	818
Reebills	Leamshagow	Cassells, J.	1047	Southfield, North	Leamshagow	Stewart, A.	1030
Raes	Carluke	Millwain, Rev. J., late	1285	do.	do.	Follock, W.	1018
Redshaw	Leamshagow	WAUGH, J.	817	Southwood	Crawford	Hamilton, J.	1228
Roberton Mains	Dolphinton	Maikie, J.	976	Spaegill	Carnwath	Aitken, A.	1186
Rodger Hill	Leamshagow	Hamilton, W.	1167	Spittal	do.	Cochrane, W.	889
Roothhead	Carnwath	Prentice, J.	1217	Springfield	Carluke	Wilson, J.	889
Rowantreehill	do.	Brown, D.	869	Springhill	Douglas	Ballantyne, J.	1308
Rowhead and Biggar	Biggar	Aitken, J.	1208	do.	do.	Anderson, J.	1319
Ryeflat	Carstairs	Scott, T.	878	Stablee	Carstairs	Barrie, A.	1188
Sclerthead & Todhills	Leamshagow	Forrest, J.	1008	Stane	Biggar	Jackson, P.	1100
Sandilands	Carluke	Hamilton, W.	990	Stobilee and Windsor	Leanark	Barrie, A.	1108
do. Gate	Leamshagow	Anderson, W.	1048	Stobwood and Hillhead	Carnwath	Prentice, J.	1199
Scorryholm	Douglas	Greenshields, J.	1198	Stonehill	Crawfordjohn	Paterson, J., late	780
Scrogton	do.	Watson, R.	1088	do.	do.	Thorburn, R.	819
Scrogtonhead	Wiston	Plenderleith, M.	980	Stoneyburn	Carmichael	Cranstoun, A.	1060
Shallowhead	Carluke	Hamilton, W.	1318	Store Farm, East	Crawford	Bell, J.	1109
Shawfield	Crawfordjohn	FERRICH, J.	888	do. West	Covington	Bell, P.	1189
Shawhead	Carluke	Smith, J.	1286	Strathbogie	Biggar	Gibson, J.	1187

TEENANT.	PARRISH.	FARMS, &c.	No.	TEENANT.	PARRISH.	FARMS, &c.	No.
Waddell, J. & W.	Wiston	Hillend	806	White, J., late	Carnwath	Newbigging Mill	968
Walkinshaw, W.	Carstairs	Watertown	1230	do. J. A.	Walston	Howburn	808
Walker, J.	Libberton	Midhall	1016	Whyte, W.	Dunyre	Weston and Todhills	760
Wallace, J.	Carluke	Law Farm	000	Wilkie, Mrs	Lesmahagow	Blair	1303
do. R.	Carstairs	Fallhills and Moorfoot	895	Williamson, A.	Libberton	Cornistoun	952
Watson, A.	Libberton	Baitlaw	931	do. A.	do.	do.	1183
do. A.	Coulter	Coulter and Snaip	765	do. J.	Crawfordjohn	Glendowran	1304
do. D.	Covington	Pennyflats	1226	Willison, J.	Douglas	Parish-holm	829
do. E.	Crawfordjohn	Crawfordjohn	823	do. J.	do.	Anderhaw	991
do. J.	Carluke	Turf-foot	1039	do. J.	do.	Bottom, North	1172
do. J.	Carnwath	Ampherlaw	1141	do. J.	Crawfordjohn	Greenburn	866
do. J.	Walston	Lammerlaw	1107	do. J.	do.	Upper Whitecleugh	830
do. J.	Coulter	Nesbit	787	Wilson, —	Crawford	Nunnerie	757
do. R.	Crawfordjohn	Holmhead	1195	do. G.	Lesmahagow	Muirburn	1147
do. R.	Douglas	Scrogtonhead	1081	do. J.	Carluke	Springfield	889
do. R.	Crawfordjohn	Lettershaws	1268	do. J.	Douglas	Kennox	883
do. T.	Lesmahagow	Coalburn	1031	do. J.	Lesmahagow	Middtown & Woodhead	867
do. W.	Lamington	Acredland	1801	do. J.	Carnwath	Eastyardhouse	886
do. W.	Crawfordjohn	Glentewan	924	do. J.	Wiston	Wiston Place	1080
Watt, A.	Lesmahagow	Easthouse Knowes	1205	do. Mrs	Lanark	Fullwood	1038
Waugh, J.	Dolphinton	Roberton Mains	817	do. P.	do.	Wallhead	1260
do. S.	Synington	Westside	908	do. T.	Carluke	Greenbank	1164
Weir, C.	Carmichael	Ponfeigh Place & Moor	886	do. W.	Crawford	Watermeetings	769
do. F.	Lesmahagow	Auchtygemmel, Nether	922	do. W.	Carnwath	Forth	1306
do. J.	Carmichael	Watchknowe	1219	Wright, J. & J.	Carluke	Westarhouse	1020
do. J.	Lesmahagow	Muirhead	1046	Young, W.	Lesmahagow	Cleughbar	1235
do. R.	do.	Rawhills	1277				
do. R.	Carnwath	Brownhill	1203				
do. W. & D.	do.	Newbigging Mains	888				
Weir & Adamson	Carmichael	Watchknowe	1219				

Above list might have been more complete had the "led" farms been distinguished from those held or occupied by the tenant.

FARM.	FARME.	RENT, 1868-9.	TEENANT.	RENT, 1868-4.	TEENANT.
Camphead	Crawford	£280 0 0	Grieve, M.	£580 0 0	Vassie, R.
Castlemains	do.	420 10 2	Tweedie, D.	506 3 0	Tweedie, D.
Chester Hall,	Wiston	380 0 0	Stodart, W.	560 0 0	Muirhead, R.
Crookdistane	Crawford	537 8 9	Hunter, R.	1112 11 0	Bordland, —
Elvanfoot	do.	205 0 0	Anderson, T.	350 0 0	Tweedie, D.
Howdrough	do.	694 8 4	Paterson, R.	780 0 0	Paterson, J.
Kirkton	do.	154 0 0	Hunter, G.	190 0 0	Hunter, G.
Midlock	do.	360 0 0	Johnstone, —	490 13 0	Johnston, —
Normangill	do.	601 17 4	Vassie, R.	875 18 0	Vassie, R.
Shortcough, South	do.	338 0 0	Paterson, A.	418 0 0	Paterson, A.
Stoneyburn	do.	131 0 0	Cranston, A.	175 0 0	Tweedie, D.
Abington, Nether	Crawfordjohn	291 12 4	Tweedie, M.	461 13 0	Morton, T.
do.	do.	282 1 10	Inch, R.	291 5 0	Zwester, H.
Craighead	do.	184 7 4	Hunter, —	233 8 0	Hunter, —
Crawfordjohn Mill	do.	160 0 0	Galloway, J.	170 0 0	Gibb, W. & Sons
Eastertown	do.	198 16 0	French, E.	210 18 0	French, E.
Gilkeracough Mains	do.	275 5 6	Inch, T.	351 14 0	Inch, T.
Holmhead	do.	80 0 0	Watson, R.	110 0 0	Watson, R.
Sheriffcough	do.	70 0 0	Forsythe, R.	180 0 0	Renton, —
Whitelcough, Nether	do.	100 0 0	Hialop, J.	120 0 0	Paterson, J.
Bottom	Douglas	80 0 0	Willison, J.	115 0 0	Willison, J.
Broomerside	do.	220 18 0	Greenshields, A.	380 0 0	Greenshields, A.
Hazelide	do.	329 18 8	Black, J.	500 0 0	Black, J.
Kennox	do.	212 0 0	Wilson, J.	340 0 0	Wilson, J.
Newtonhead	do.	174 10 0	Lawcock, A.	326 0 0	Tudhope, R.
Poncil	do.	220 0 0	Newbigging, J.	468 0 0	Hamilton, T.
Culter-Allers	Coulter	581 10 0	Watson, A.	680 0 0	Watson, A., & Sons,
Quothquban	Libberton	214 17 0	Sanderson, J.	300 0 0	Aiken, J.
Syrnington Mains	Syrnington	182 0 0	Stobie, M.	285 0 0	Cleghorn, T.
Windales	do.	170 0 0	Muirhead, R.	300 0 0	Forrest, A.

No.	ESTATE.	FARME.	FACTOR.	ADDRESS.
247	Anstruther	Carmichael, etc.	Denholm, Robert, Esq.	Carmichael House.
320	Auchingray	Carnwath	Sutor, D. R., Esq.	10 Gt. Stuart St., Edinburgh.
266	Auchlochan	Lesmahagow	Gibb, John, Esq., Banker	Lesmahagow.
294	Biggar Park	Biggar	Gillespie, J., Esq., W.S.	81a George Street, Edinburgh.
290	Biggar Shields	do.	Tawse, J. W., Esq., W.S.	49 Queen Street, do.
265	Birkwood	Lesmahagow	Gibb, John, Esq., Banker	Lesmahagow.
254	Blackwood	do.	Smith, Andrew, Esq., Banker	Lanark.
250	Bonnington	Lanark	Gray, John, Esq., Writer	Lanark.
299	Braidwood	Carluke	Tower, Clark, & Robertson, Writers	Glasgow.
252	Buccleuch	Crawford and Crawfordjohn	Maxwell, W., Esq.	Dabton, Thornhill.
278	Cacerwood	Biggar	Murray, T., Esq.	Heavside, Biggar.
281	Carstairs	Carstairs	M'Kenzie, J. O., Esq., W.S.	9 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
265	Colebrooke	Crawford and Crawfordjohn	do.	do.
302	Cumberhead, South	Lesmahagow	Douglas, Archibald S., Esq.	22 Young Street, do.
241	Douglas Estates, the (242-248)	Douglas, Lesmahagow, etc.	Scott, Thomas Rennie, Esq.	Castlemains, Douglas.
248	Eastend	Carmichael, Covington, etc.	Morrison & Marr, Writers	Lanark.
277	Hardington	Lanark and Winton	Veitch, J., Esq.	Saugubar.
251	Hamilton, Duke of	Lesmahagow	Grahame, Robert, Esq.	Hamilton Palace.
278	Haywood	Carnwath	Todrick, T., Esq., Banker	Haddington.
304	Hillend	Winton	Watkins J. H., Esq.	77 West Nile Street, Glasgow.
253	Hoptoun	Crawford and Crawfordjohn	Hare, S. B., Esq.	Philpiston House, Lindlithgow.
293	Jerviswood	Lanark	Stodart, D., Esq., Banker	Lanark.
269	Kersewell	Carnwath, Culter, etc.	M'Kenzie, J. O., Esq., W.S.	9 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
249	Lamingtonne	Lamingtonne, etc.	M'Conochie & Duncan, W.S.	10 do.
324	Leaside	Carnwath	M'Allan & Chancellor, W.S.	19 Young Street, do.
244	Lee and Carnwath	Lanark, Carnwath, etc.	Bell & M'Lean, W.S.	7 Hill Street, do.
276	Loaningdale	Biggar and Libberton	Gillespie, John, Esq., W.S.	81a George Street, do.
246	Milton-Lockhart	Carluke	Stodart, D., Esq., Banker	Lanark.
292	Pool	Carnwath	Hunter, Blair, & Cowan, W.S.	7 York Place, Edinburgh.
279	Stonebyres	Lesmahagow	Walker & Melville, W.S.	do.

MAGNATES OF THE UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE.	Deputy-Lieuts.	COMMISSIONERS.					Estate.
		Police.	Income Tax.	Assessed Taxes.	Prison Board.	Public Buildings.	
Belhaven, Lord, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Wishaw House,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441
Colebrooke, Sir T. E., M.P. for the County, of Abington House,...	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
Cochrane, A. B., M.P. (for Honiton), of Lamington House, ...	do.	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	249
Adams, Provost, of Lanark, .....	.....	do.	.....	.....	do.	.....	000
Alston, J. W., Esq., of Stockbriggs, .....	.....	do.	.....	.....	do.	.....	267
Anderson, S., of Cardin,	do.	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	301
Anstruther, Sir W. C., of Westraw, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	247
Brown, J., Esq., of Orchard, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	271
Brown, J. T., Esq., of Auchlochian, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	266
Carmichael, M. T., Esq., of Eastend, .....	.....	do.	.....	do.	.....	.....	248
Chancellor, J. G., Esq., of Shieldhill,	do.	do.	.....	do.	.....	.....	260
Dickson, D., Esq., of Hartree, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	272
Gilchrist, J., Esq., yr. of Gillfoot,	do.	do.	.....	do.	.....	.....	312
Greenshields, J., Esq., of Kerse, .....	.....	do.	.....	do.	.....	.....	295
Hozier, J., Esq., of Mauldshe,	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287
Irving, George Vere, Esq., of Newton, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	266
Lockhart, A. E., Esq., of Cleghorn,	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
M'Lean, Hector, W.S., 7 Hill Street, Edinburgh,	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	261
Monteith, R., Esq., of Carstairs,	do.	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	289
Mossman, H., Esq., of Auchtyfradlie,	do.	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	241
Scott, T. R., Esq., of Castlemaims, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	do.	.....	267
Sim, Adam, Esq., of Coulter-Maynes, .....	.....	do.	.....	.....	do.	.....	308
Somerville, T., Esq., of Greenfield, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	298
Stein, J., Esq., of Kirkfield, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	254
Vere, W. E. H., Esq., of Blackwood,	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Wilson, J., Esq., of Westside-wood, .....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sheriff-Depute of Lanarkshire.		Thomas Dykes, Hamilton, Clerk of Lieutenancy.					
J. Neil Dyce, of Castlebank, Sheriff-Substitute do.		John Dykes, Hamilton, Clerk of Supply.					
T. M. Shirley, Sheriff-Clerk-Depute do.		W. Morrison, Lanark, Clerk of Police.					
George Mackay, Hamilton, Chief Constable do.		F. Macgillivray, Superintendent of Police, Upper Ward.					

No.	NAME OF ESTATE.	House.		Grounds.		Wood.		Game.		Farm.		Parks.		Minerals.	
		£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.
329	Ampherlaw.....	14	0 0	14	0 0	2	10 0	.....	.....	190	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	Auldon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0 0
318	Bankhead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	Baronald.....	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	Biggar Park.....	52	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	Braidwood.....	.....	.....	70	0 0	44	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Brownlie—"Harvie".....	30	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
347	do. —"Stewart".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	Cormiston-Towers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Corranore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
353	Ellanbank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	Elrickle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	Fauldhouse.....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Glentewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	Hallersraig.....	40	0 0	17	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
355	Heathland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
330	Huntfield.....	30	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	Huntlyhill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	Kirkfield.....	35	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	Langlees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324	Leanside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	Newnains.....	38	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
374	Ogg's Castle.....	80	0 0	10	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
352	Osylum Park.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
326	Springfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
364	Springhill.....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	Stannore.....	60	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	Trows.....	32	0 0	61	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	Turf-foot.....	15	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	Waygateshaw.....	80	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										480	10 0			88	4 10
														222	14 6

NAME OF PROPERTY.	OCCUPIED.			LET.	PARISH.	No.	NAME OF PROPERTY.			OCCUPIED.			LET.	PARISH.	No.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Auchmedan	95	0	0	0	0	413	Craighead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517
Auchren	90	0	0	32	2	397	Craigiehall	52	0	0	45	0	0	.....	492
Auldon	192	10	0	.....	.....	356	Croftonhill	68	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	467
Bankhouses	27	0	0	7	10	366	do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
Beanshels	54	0	0	5	7	489	Carluke	90	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
Bellfield	75	0	0	.....	.....	445	do.	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Biggar Park	115	0	0	2	18	394	Darnfllan	75	0	0	3	7	6	.....	446
Birkhill	145	0	0	5	0	503	Drums	85	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	566
do.	163	2	6	51	15	338	Eastseat	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
Blackcastle	28	0	0	.....	.....	449	Eastfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
Boghill and Righead .....	.....	.....	.....	181	0	398	Eastquarter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429
Bogside	33	0	0	16	12	505	Eastside .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Boreland	26	0	0	.....	.....	686	Ellanbank	100	0	0	81	10	0	.....	353
Brackenhill .....	.....	.....	.....	119	10	384	Errickle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620
Brae	50	0	0	.....	.....	508	Gallagreen	35	0	0	8	0	0	.....	522
Brooklands	32	0	0	.....	.....	588	Galla, Little	6	0	0	180	0	0	.....	373
Brownhill .....	.....	.....	.....	135	0	374	Garnoug, North	7	10	0	82	0	0	.....	415
Burnfoot	46	0	0	25	4	454	Gillhouse .....	.....	.....	.....	140	0	0	.....	381
Capehall	30	0	0	.....	.....	601	Girlwoodend	8	0	0	96	2	4	.....	405
Castleyett .....	.....	.....	.....	66	7	470	Gladdenhill .....	.....	.....	.....	55	0	0	.....	488
Catraig	2	0	0	146	12	417	Glendowran	181	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	389
Clydegrove	62	0	0	13	4	447	Gowanhill	175	0	0	16	0	0	.....	369
Clydevale	7	0	9	88	0	517	Gowanide	71	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
Corrinston	160	0	0	.....	.....	369	Graystone	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	602
Corramore	90	0	0	150	0	334	Greenfield	80	0	0	153	0	0	.....	370
Coldstream, East	45	0	0	.....	.....	514	Greenhill	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
do. South .....	.....	.....	.....	47	0	516	Greenridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388
do. West	82	0	0	60	10	475	Greenshels .....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	498
Craighead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	Hawksland	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
do.	20	0	0	.....	.....	736	Hazelbank	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	589

NAME OF PROPERTY.	OCCUPIED.		LET.		PARISH.	No.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Hillend	87	0 0	170	0 0	Biggar	362
Hillhead	87	0 0	11	0 0	Carluke	411
Hinshelwood .....	.....	.....	34	0 0	Carnwath	569
do. ....	.....	.....	98	5 0	do.	416
Holmfoot	70	0 0	34	0 0	Lanark	435
Holmhead .....	.....	.....	80	0 0	Crawfordjohn	436
Kilbank	140	0 0	84	0 0	Lesmahagow	338
Kypeawaterhead	10	0 0	82	0 0	do.	438
Ledshaw	70	0 0	22	0 0	do.	421
Letham .....	.....	.....	113	0 0	do.	408
Linnville	2	15 0	103	0 0	Stannore	413
Loganbank .....	.....	.....	100	0 0	do.	424
Mansefield	66	15 0	.....	.....	Lanark	468
Mavisbank	32	0 0	16	0 0	Carluke	515
Middlehouse .....	.....	.....	160	0 0	do.	366
Midgarngour .....	.....	.....	60	10 0	Lesmahagow	480
Midshelwood	119	0 0	.....	.....	Carnwath	406
do.	16	0 0	34	15 0	Carluke	468
Moatvett	55	0 0	65	0 0	Lesmahagow	456
Mounsbank	21	0 0	41	10 0	do.	478
do.	120	0 0	.....	.....	do.	396
Nemphlar .....	.....	.....	101	0 0	do.	419
Nemphlar West .....	.....	.....	88	0 0	Lesmahagow	608
Netherfauldhouse .....	.....	.....	186	0 0	do.	358
Netherton .....	.....	.....	48	0 0	Biggar	511
Netherwell	150	0 0	16	0 0	Lesmahagow	366
Newick	70	0 0	.....	.....	Carstairs	453
Newmains	36	0 0	60	0 0	Carnwath	420
Oldtown .....	.....	.....	69	0 0	Lesmahagow	451
Orchard	2	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchardville	37	0 0	.....	.....	Lanark	538
Path-head	27	10 0	4	10 0	Lesmahagow	629
Polmonkshead .....	.....	.....	154	0 0	Douglas	361
Priohill	2	0 0	124	0 0	Lesmahagow	372
Riddochbrae	50	0 0	8	0 0	do.	509
Rosehill .....	.....	.....	43	0 0	do.	530
Scorryholm	90	0 0	130	0 0	do.	383
Skellyhill	13	0 0	106	0 0	do.	368
Springbank .....	.....	.....	115	0 0	do.	395
Stane	111	17 0	21	4 0	Biggar	404
Stannore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lanark	375
Stobwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carnwath	380
Stookwell	62	0 0	10	0 0	Carluke	452
Stranclough	125	0 0	.....	.....	Crawfordjohn	390
Tanhill	56	0 0	29	0 0	Carluke	431
do. ....	.....	.....	100	0 0	Lesmahagow	402
Teaths	140	0 0	.....	.....	do.	377
Throughburn .....	.....	.....	80	0 0	Carnwath	436
Tintoaside	45	0 0	.....	.....	Symington	520
Trows	32	0 0	172	0 0	Lesmahagow	343
Tupenhill	44	0 0	74	0 0	Carluke	441
Waterside .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lesmahagow	521
Westermoreshot	260	0 0	108	18 0	Carnwath	418
West-town .....	.....	.....	297	10 0	Pittinain	337
Whitecastle .....	.....	.....	80	0 0	Liberton	328
Whiteside .....	.....	.....	50	0 0	Lesmahagow	440
Whitesidehill	5	0 0	170	0 0	do.	510
Wyndales	62	0 0	.....	.....	Symington	360
Yieldshields	50	0 0	.....	.....	Carluke	422
Yett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	512

PROPRIETORS. VALUATION ROLL, 1868-9.		Big- gat. ma.	Car- mich- sel.	Car- wad- stair.	Car- ing- ton.	Coul- ter.	Craw- ford. john.	Dol- ford- phir- ton.	Dong- ma.	Dun- syre.	Lam- ing- ton.	Lan- ark. gov.	Lee- mah- gov.	Lib- ber- ton.	Pett- mach- ton.	Sym- ing- ton.	Val- son. ton.	Wis- ton.	Total.
Above £3000		...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
£2000 and under 3000	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	8
1500	2000	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
1250	1500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	7
1000	1250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
900	1000	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
800	900	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
700	800	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
600	700	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
500	600	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
400	500	...	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
300	400	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	20
250	300	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	13
200	250	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	18
175	200	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	11
150	175	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	15
125	150	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	21
100	125	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	1	...	...	1	...	30
80	100	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	10	1	...	...	1	...	28
65	80	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	29
50	65	7	11	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	36
40	50	4	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	38
30	40	15	17	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	78
20	30	18	37	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	5	31	...	...	...	2	...	124
16	20	...	4	16	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	16	9	17	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	12	7	20	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	9	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	20	86	...	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	24	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	12	58	...	...	...	8	...	20	1	...	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 2	2	2	12	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOWNERS. VALUATION ROLL, 1888-9.		Big- gar.	Car- luke.	Car- mud- and.	Car- wash.	Car- stair.	Car- ton.	Con- ter.	Car- ford.	Car- ton.	Dou- las.	Dun- eye.	Lan- ton.	Lan- ark.	Lan- gov.	Lib- ton.	Peti- main.	Sym- ton.	Wal- ston.	Whe- ton.	Total	
£750 and under £800	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
700 "	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
650 "	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
600 "	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
500 "	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
450 "	500	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
400 "	450	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
350 "	400	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
300 "	350	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
250 "	300	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	38
200 "	250	4	2	3	6	4	1	1	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	60
175 "	200	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36
150 "	175	5	6	1	8	1	1	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47
125 "	150	4	9	1	8	2	1	3	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	70
100 "	125	...	...	...	4	4	1	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	75
75 "	100	5	10	5	17	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	75
50 "	75	3	18	10	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	114
40 "	50	8	12	6	5	5	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	69
35 "	40	3	4	2	3	4	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	39
30 "	35	4	11	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	60
25 "	30	7	8	2	10	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	43
20 "	25	6	15	3	14	3	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	53
16 "	20	12	16	3	13	2	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	93
12 "	16	20	41	6	25	7	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	91
8 "	12	24	52	2	22	4	3	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	161
4 "	8	75	198	4	61	15	5	...	8	...	48	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	248
Under 4	4467,4748	257,5992,1907	197	697	237,1537	177,5487	367,1847,1522	397,397	187,237	177,237	177,237	367,1847,1522	397,397	187,237	177,237	397,397	247	547,587	247	547,587	547,587	587
"	2	187,157	...	...	367,47	57	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...
"	Empty	327,787	107	...	547,47	47	...	...	37	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMERICAL OF PROPRIETORS.	Reside.	Car. mch. sel.	Car. wash.	Car. sta. sta.	Cor. ing. ton.	Coal. ter.	Crav. fond. ton.	Crav. fond. ton.	Dol. phin. ton.	Doug. ma.	Dun. syra.	Lam. ing. ton.	Lan. ark.	Les. manah. gov.	Lib. ber. ton.	Peidi. nain.	Sym. ing. ton.	Wale. ton.	Wile. ton.
Buccleuch, Duke of.....	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birrell, Lieut.-Colonel.....	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buchanan, R. C.	284	..	c	c	..	..	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Collyer, W. D.	331	..	..	..	..	..	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..
Ewart, R.	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferguson, J.	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forrest, J.	383	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson, T.	285	* c	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c
Gilchrist, J.	812	c	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gillespie, J.	275	b 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel.....	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Greenhields, J.	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Handyside, W.	316	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	c
Howison, J.	304	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Hozier, J.	287	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b	..	..	..	..	..
Inglis, J.	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnstone, P. & J.	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MacGhie, R.	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Macpherson, N.	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	b
Macqueen, R.	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall, J.	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paterson, —,	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..
Robertson, J.	320	c	c	..	..	c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stainton, E.	290	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stark, J.	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stein, J.	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stevenson, N.	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennant, J.	292	c	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomson, J., I.	300	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whyte, —,	380, 379,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes.

a—*etc., large; b, less; c, less; d, less; e, less; f, less; g, less; h, less; i, less; j, less; k, less; l, less; m, less; n, less; o, less; p, less; q, less; r, less; s, less; t, less; u, less; v, less; w, less; x, less; y, less; z, less.*

PARISH.	Presby-tery.	PATRON.	Pop. 1861.	Sit-tings	MINISTER, 1867.	Died	MINISTER, 1864.	Ord.	PASTORIAL TEACHERS.
Biggar	Biggar	Hawarden, Viscountess	2049	...	Christison, John, M.A.	.....	Christison, John, M.A.	1823	Morrison, James
Carlisle	Lanark	Lockhart of Lee	6283	1000	Wylie, John, D.D.	.....	Wylie, John, D.D.	1818	Fraser, John
Carnwath	do.	Anstruther, Sir W. C.	805	450	<i>Lamb, W., D.D.</i>	1863	Vary, J., (Pettinain)	1835	Bradwood, Thos.
Carnwath	do.	Lockhart of Lee	3561	1021	M'Lean, A. H.	.....	M'Lean, A. H.	1834	Mason, Alexander
Carstairs	do.	Struthers of Craigcoll	1066	400	Struthers, W., M.A.	.....	Struthers, W., M.A.	1844	Murray, John
Coulter	Biggar	Cochrane or Dickson	472	325	<i>Riach, J. G., M.A.</i>	1862	Anderson, J., M.A.	1846	MacGowan, A.
Covington	do.	Anstruther or Lockhart	548	1	Watson, Thomas	.....	Watson, Thomas	1821	Hunter, A., M.A.
Crawford	Lanark	Crown	670	320	Anderson, T., 1820	.....	Morrison, W., A. & S.	1863	Lang, William
do. Leadhills	do.	Hopetoun, Earl of	1000	1	Smith, Stewart	.....	Smith, Stewart	1847	Hastie, P.
Crawfordjohn	do.	Colebrooke, Sir T. E.	1111	209	<i>Golde, W.</i>	1862	Faton, J. A. H.	1862	Robb, William
Dolphinton	Biggar	Home, Countess of	305	140	<i>Aiton, John, D.D.</i>	1863	Stevenson, R. J.	1863	Smith, John
Douglas	Lanark	do.	2611	1	<i>Stewart, A., LL.D.</i>	1862	Smith, W.	1858	Scott, James
Dunsyre	Biggar	Crown	312	245	Reuton, G. C.	.....	Waugh, R., A. & S.	1844	Porteous, M.
Lamington	do.	Home, Countess of, or	300	1	<i>Hope, Charles</i>	1862	Miller, Thomas	1862	Paton, S.
Lanark	do.	Crown	8243	2000	{ M'Glashan, A.	.....	M'Glashan, A.	1842	Gray, John
do. St Leonards	do.	Heads of Families	...	...	{ MacReady, A.	.....	MacReady, A.	1853	Dunlop, A. M.
Lesmahagow,	do.	Hamilton, Duke of	7746	1330	{ M'Naughton, A., D.D.	.....	M'Naughton, A., D.D.	1818	{ Campbell, Dun.
do. 2d charge	do.	do.	...	...	{ Burns, Thos.	.....	Burns, Thomas	1839	{
Liberton	Biggar	Lockhart of Lee	800	450	<i>Craik, A., D.D.</i>	1857	Lawrie, John, M.A.	1857	Black, W. G.
Pettinain	Lanark	Anstruther, Sir W. C.	428	240	Vary, J., (Carmichael)	.....	Bell, John	1842	Birrell, A. G.
Symington	Biggar	Lockhart of Lee	536	300	Forbes, John	.....	Forbes, John	1840	Bell, John
Waton	do.	do. [Home	407	1	<i>Wilson, John</i>	.....	Hogan, James	1850	Murray, Jos. [J.
Wiston & Robertson	Lanark	Crown or Countess of	830	370	Smith, David	.....	Smith, David	1846	Core, W., & Black,
Free Church—Abington and Crawfordjohn	do.	U.P. Church—Biggar, Nor.	1823	1823	Smith, D., D.D.	1823	U.P. Church—Lanark,	1868	M'Luckie, J., 1868
do. Carlisle, White, J.	do.	do.	1845	1845	do. So, Dunlop, J., M.A.	1847	do. Lanark, Johnston, J.	1836	1836
do. Coulter, Proudfoot, J.	do.	do.	1827	1827	Braehed (Carnwath), Banks, A.	1848	do. Lesmahagow, Cordiner, J.	1847	1847
do. Carnwath, Walker, J.	do.	do.	1842	1842	Carluke, Nelson, A.	1837	do. Roberton, Scott, R. D.	1845	1845
do. Douglas, Gordon, C.	do.	do.	1861	1861	Carnwath, Barrie, J.	1835	Episcopalian—Dolphinton, Private Chapel		
do. Lanark, Stark, T.	do.	do.	1841	1841	Crossford (Lesmahagow), Wair, J.	1850	do. Lamington, Kershaw, E. D.		
do. Lesmahagow, Laing, J., M.A.	do.	do.	1856	1856	Douglas, Jamieson, J.	1820	do. Lanark, Leyland, L.	1848	1848

NOTES REGARDING THE PARISH OF CULTER AND
THE VARIOUS FAMILIES THAT LIVED IN IT.

(*Being the Paper contributed by J. W. Baillie, Esq., of Culter-Allers, as referred to at page 285, Vol. I. of this Work.—A. M.*)

THE parish of Culter, as far as the titles in the Culter-Allers charter chest show, was at one time possessed partly by Menzies of Menzies and partly by the Earl of Linlithgow. The Menzies family seem to have been in possession of their half of the barony of Culter about the year 1300, but there are no titles in the chest that show they possessed the estate then, and none show that any other proprietor possessed Culter-Allers before them. The part possessed by the Earl of Linlithgow seems to have been in the hands of various persons, both as to property and superiority, before it came into his hands. The lands held of Menzies were Culter-Allers, Snipe, Badingsgill, Over Hangingshaw or Middle Hangingshaw, and Nether Hangingshaw, Gardiner's Land, Wolfclyde. Of those held of the Earl of Linlithgow, the lands of Unthank were held—1st, of Lord Seton; 2d, of Lord Douglas, before the Earl of Linlithgow got them; and we find him, when disposing the half of the barony of Culter, with the patronage of the parish kirk, to Sir W. Baillie of Lamington, in 1632, excepting from the disposition,—

1. Twa oxengate of land of the town and lands of Wolfclyde, feued to Thomas Muir. 2. Twa oxengate of land of the town and lands of Wolfclyde, feued to Andrew Jobson. 3. The lands of Isobel Hill, feued to William Bertram, portioner of Nisbet, and to Alexander Bertram, his second son, in fee. 4. A cotland, extending to ane oxengate of land, in the townhead of Culter, feued to John Brown. 5. The lands of Birthwood, feued to Wm. Lindsay; also the sax oxengate of land of the said town and lands of Coulter, feued to said Wm. Lindsay. 6. The Half Miln of Coulter, Half Miln lands, etc., and of the lands of Woodlands, and of twa oxgate of land of the town and lands of Coulter, and Smiddy, feued to Alexander Menzies of Coulter.

The lands of Culter-Mains hold of the Crown, and it is not known of whom the lands of Nisbet hold; and the Culter-Allers chest affords little information about either of these properties.

The family of Menzies of Culter-Allers seems to have been a younger branch of that of Menzies of Menzies, and to have possessed the lands of Culter-Allers without titles.

In Douglas' Baronage, under the title of Lockhart of Lee, it is mentioned that Isobel Lockhart, daughter of James Lockhart of Lee, who was retoured heir to his father on 6th Sept., 1548, and died in 1585, married A. Menzies of Culter-Allers; and in various other books

of antiquities mention is made of the older members of the family. He seems to have been father of A. Menzies, *primus*.

The oldest deed relating to the lands of Culter-Allers is an original charter, dated 26th July, 1605, granted by Adam Menzies of Boltoquhane, heritable proprietor of the lands and others therein mentioned, with consent of A. Menzies of Menzies and Dun. Menzies of Comrie, in favour of A. Menzies of Culter-Alloris, *primus*, and his heirs male and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Culter-Allis, an equal half of the lands of Baldonisgill, the lands called Gardiner's Lands, these eight oxgates of land in the village of Culter then possessed by himself, these five oxgates of land in the village of Culter—formerly occupied by W. Richardson and John Hutchison, then by W. Richardson and himself, together with an equal half of the grain-mill of the said village of Culter, with half of the mill lands, and astricted multures, free multures, and dry multures thereof; to be holden of the said Adam Menzies of Boltoquhane for payment of the sum of fifty merks Scots. Infestment followed on this charter, and sasine is recorded in the particular register at Hamilton, 27th August, 1605. Mr A. Menzies, *primus*, got a lease of the teinds of sixteen oxgate of lands of the town and lands of Culter, two oxgate called the Milne Lands of Culter, two oxgate of the lands of Woodlands, Culter-Allis, Gardiner's Lands, from the Master of Linlithgow, principal tacksman of the teinds in 1606; and purchased the feu-duties of Culter-Allers, Badinsgill, Gairdiner's Land, 13 oxgate of land in Culter, with the Half Milne and Milne Lands thereof, one oxgate in Culter occupied by M. Richardson, Wolflyde, etc., during his own lifetime.

A. Menzies, *primus*, lived at Culter-Allers, and built or added to the house that stood there, as a mantelpiece was found lately, which had been used as a lintel of the stable, which contains the arms of the family and the letters A. M. and M. B. A. Menzies left the following children:—A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 2d; J. Menzies, portioner of Wolflyde, who married Margt. Brown, daughter of Gilbert Brown of Hartree and Jean Hay his wife; W. Menzies, to whom he left some feu and teind duties.

A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 2d, obtained a precept of *clare constat* from J. Menzies of Enoch, the superior, son and heir of the late Adam Menzies of Boltoquhane, with consent of Sir A. Menzies of Menzies, and D. Menzies, his eldest son, for infesting him as heir to his father, the said A. Menzies, *primus*, in the lands of Culter-Alloris, half of the lands of Baldonisgill, the lands called Gairdneris Lands, thirteen oxgang of land in Culter, half of the mill and mill-lands of Culter. This deed is dated 26th April and 16th Oct., 1620. Infestment followed in favour of Mr A. Menzies, 2d, and sasine is dated 16th, and recorded in the register of sasines at Lanark, 31st Jan., 1621.

Mr Menzies, 2d, entered into a contract of feu with Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, whereby the Earl obliged himself to grant a feu disposition, in his favour, of the other half of the mill, mill-lands, and astricted multures of the mill of Culter, the lands of Woodlands,

three oxgate of land in the town of Culter occupied by himself, one oxgate occupied by Alex. Jamieson and John Paton, four oxgate occupied by Wm. Paton, four oxgate occupied by James Black, and the Smiddy of Culter. The contract is dated 16th Feb., 1630, and a feu disposition followed, dated 2d Dec., 1630. The holding is of "the said noble Earl, and his heirs and successors, for the yearly payment of the sum of £17 Scots, at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, in winter, by equal portions."

The lands of Over Nether and Windy Hangingshaw were possessed by Adam Inglis of Langlands Hill, in the parish of Broughton, and county of Peebles; but there are no titles of the Hangingshaws in his person in the chest. Mr Inglis and his son, M. Inglis, borrowed from A. Wright, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, the sum of £413 Scots on 15th and 16th Nov., 1631; and he wadsetted the said lands to the Rev. R. Somerville, minister at Culter, his brother-in-law, between the years 1631 and 1633; he also borrowed from Sir W. Baillie of Lamington the sum of 700 merks Scots, and from Mr A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 2d, the sum of 613 merks 5s Scots, on 11th April, 1635. Mr Menzies, 2d, acquired right to these debts, by disposition and assignation from A. Wright. Disposition from J. Somerville, son and heir to R. Somerville, and assignation by Sir W. Baillie, afterwards led an appraisement of the property.

Mr Menzies, 2d, had frequent quarrels with his neighbour, Wm. Lindesay of Birthwood; and he accused Lindesay, 1st, of maiming and injuring his servant; 2d, of taking away more than his own share of the corn growing on the common ground at the Holygill-water-foot; 3d, stopping and impeding the highways on Culter-water; 4th, damming and dyking up the water-gates agreed on between them; 5th, stopping gates used for leading peats and fodder from the Backside Common; 6th, demolishing a dyke above the Bridgend of Culter; 7th, hounding and chasing of Menzies, his family, his men, tenants and servants, off their own part of the White Common. To such an extent did the quarrel go, that neither of them communicated in Culter church, for which Mr Currie, the minister, was ordained to summon them before the Presbytery of Lanark on 20th April, 1637; and they having appeared on 25th May, confessed their not communicating, alleging malice and variance as the cause thereof. The Presbytery ordained them to confess their fault publicly, out of their own seats, and then quietly to deal with them. The Presbytery resolved, because they have both promised faithfully, under the pain of double penalty, at the next occasion to communicate.

Mr Menzies married Jane Baillie, daughter of Sir W. Baillie of Lamington. They lived at Culter-Allers. Mr Menzies, 2d, left the following children:—A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 3d; J. Menzies, who acquired the lands of Over, Nether, and Middle Hangingshaw by disposition from his eldest brother on 1st Jan., 1650; W. Menzies; S. Menzies, who bought the lands of Unthank, 12th April, 1666; Miss — Menzies, married J. Bertram of Nisbet, 15th Sept., 1642.

A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 3d, obtained a precept of *clare constat* from J. Menzies of Enoch, the superior, for infesting him as heir to his father in the lands of Culter-Allis, half of the lands of Baldonisgill, the lands of Gairdner's Land, thirteen oxgang of land in the town of Culter, half of the mill and mill lands of Culter, seven oxgangs of land in the town of Culter—which belonged to D. Menzies, nephew and heir to D. Menzies, portioner of Culter, the lands of Snaip, four oxgangs, called the Cowlands Oxgang, the Brewland house and garden, at the mill of Culter, the lands of Wyndynhill, half of the lands of Windgillfutt, the other half of Baldonisgill. This deed is dated 16th Nov., 1647; infestment, etc., followed.

Mr Menzies, 3d, entered into a contract of alienation with James Menzies of Enoch, the superior, whereby the said J. Menzies sold to him the half of the lands and half mill of Culter; the contract is dated 17th Nov., 1647, upon which a charter of resignation was obtained from the Crown on 23d July, 1649. Mr Menzies, 3d, entered into a contract with Sir W. Baillie of Lamington, whereby Sir William sold him, but under reversion on payment of the consideration money, his half of the barony of Coulter, with the patronage of the kirk of Coulter; this deed is dated 6th July, 1665. It is not known whether the lands sold him were redeemed or not, but the Menzies family seem never to have presented to the kirk of Coulter.

Mr Menzies, 3d, was a Commissioner of Supply by Act of Parliament, 23d April, 1685. Mr Menzies, 3d, built a waulk-mill and dwelling-house on part of the ten-pound land of Culter belonging to him; and John Brown of Culter-Mains, although he did not make the least interruption thereto, yet, after the same was finished, and notwithstanding that Mr Menzies had served law-borrows against him, the said John Brown, in manifest contempt thereof, and of the laws of the realm, being accompanied with J. Vallange, tennent there, J. Brown there, W. Brown, miller there, Luke Vallange, son to the said J. Vallange, J. Patoun there, Mungo Inglis there, A. Inglis there, and divers others, accomplices; all armed with swords, pistols, axes, and other instruments, did, upon the — day of July, 1681, come to the ground of the said lands, and there most illegally, by violence and oppression, did demolish the said dwelling-house, and rendered the same uninhabitable. Mr Menzies obtained criminal letters, with concurrence of the Lord Advocate, against Mr Brown, dated 30th July, 1681.

Mr Menzies, 3d, married, first, Jeane Seton, daughter of the late Sir John Seton of St Germans, and by contract of marriage, dated 5th May, 1648, he conveyed to her in liferent, during her lifetime, and to the heirs male of the marriage, whom failing, to his heirs male or of line whatsoever, the lands of Culteralloris, half of Baldonisgill, Gairdner's Land, thirteen oxengate of land in Culter, mill of Culter, seven oxengate of land in Culter, Snaip, the Cowland, the Brewland, house and yard at the mill of Culter, Windynhill, Windgillfutt, the other half of Baldonisgill. Mr Menzies, 3d, built part of the present house of Culter, and planted most of the trees, most probably about

the time of his marriage. Mr Menzies, 3d, married, second, Isobel Sandilands, and, third, Mary Hepburn, daughter of — Hepburn, and widow of the late Geo. Livingstone of Saltcoats, Haddingtonshire. Mr Menzies, 3d, had, by his first marriage, A. Menzies, 4th, yr. of Culter-Allers; J. Menzies, advocate, Edinburgh.

The lands of Unthank were possessed by John Gifford, by charter from Alexander, Lord Seton, dated 27th July, 1338; from him they passed to Elizabeth Gifford, spouse of Hugh de Spensa, by charter from Lord Douglas, dated 10th April, 1381. They appear to have been in the family of Spens till 15th March, 1501, without titles, when they were acquired by George Trotter, sister's son, and one of the heirs of the late Edmond Spens of Unthank, and Elizabeth Spens, sister, and another of the heirs of the said Edmond Spens, and spouse to Philip —, by letter of reversion by A. Spens, son of W. Spens of Unthank, for payment of 18 merkis. James Hamilton of Finart acquired the lands of Unthank by charter from A. Spens on 14th April, 1528; and on 29th March, 1541, Alexander, Lord Livingston, the superior, granted the non-entry, ward duties, etc., of the lands of Unthank, then occupied by Wm. Bailzie of Bagbie since the death of the late Edmond Spens, Richard Bailzie, father to W. Bailzie, to Geo. Trotter, therein designed of Prentenan, and Elizabeth Hop Pringle, his spouse. Mr and Mrs Trotter got a charter of confirmation from Lord Livingston, the superior, of the lands of Unthank, on 29th March, 1541; and on 24th April, 1574, the lands of Unthank were sold by them to William Bailzie of Bagbie. Mention is made of this gentleman in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. I., p. 127, as having been a juror on the trial of John Steill, *alias* Kempy Steill, Adam and Richard Bell, convicted by an assize, and hanged for common theft and reset of theft, of common murder and rape, and for intercommuning with English thieves and traitors, before James Preston, provost of Edinburgh, depute-justiciary, 30th Jan., 1524-5. And again, at p. 382—Convocation—invading James, Lord Somerville, 1555, Nov. 22. W. Baillie of Bagbie, Nicholas, his brother, Michael Shorte, his servant, and three others, were replegiated by James, Earl of Mortoune, to his regality of Dalkeith, to underly the law, on Jan. 17, next, for convocation of the lieges, to the number of six score persons, armed in warlike manner, and invading James, Lord Somerville, for his slaughter, committed on 1st Oct., last. W. Symontoune of that ilk became surety.

A. Bailzie of Bagbie succeeded his father in the lands of Unthank. This gentleman was appointed ruling elder to the Presbytery of Lanark for the parish of Robertson on 18th July, 1639. Mr A. Bailzie never made up any titles to Unthank; he executed, however, a disposition of it, containing a procuratory of resignation in favour of his son, Major Alex. Baillie of Bagbie, who, on 19th July, 1642, obtained a charter of resignation of the said lands from Sir W. Baillie of Lamington, the superior, who had acquired the half of the barony of Culter, and the patronage of the kirk of Culter, by disposition from

the Earl of Linlithgow, on 27th May, 1632. Major Claud Baillie, brother to Major A. Baillie, obtained a precept of *clare constat* from Sir W. Baillie, for infesting him as heir to his brother in said lands, on 12th Nov., 1644. From him the lands of Unthank passed to Sam. Menzies, brother to A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 3d, by disposition dated 12th April, 1666, and on 6th Sept., 1673, they were sold by S. Menzies to A. Menzies, younger of Culter-Allers, 4th.

The lands of Birthwood are previously mentioned as having been feued by the Earl of Linlithgow to W. Lindsay previous to the year 1632. Andw. Lindsay, his son, married Margt. Menzies, daughter of — Menzies, who succeeded him therein; they afterwards were acquired by A. Menzies, younger of Culter-Allers, 4th.

A. Menzies, younger of Culter-Allers, 4th, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply, and Lieutenant of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Militia, by Act of the first Parliament of the Prince of Orange, 14th March, 1689. A. Menzies, younger of Culter-Allers, 4th, resided chiefly at Birthwood, and farmed it along with the farm of Culter-Allers. He was a person of dissipated habits, and was drowned in 1689, while crossing the Clyde at the ford at Culter-Mains when intoxicated. The ford since called Sandy's Ford.

A. Menzies, 4th, yr. of Culter-Allers, married, first, Anne Blair, daughter of Sir Adam Blair of Carberrie, Knight, and by contract of marriage between them, dated 4th Nov., 1671, he, with consent of his father, conveyed the lands of Culter-Allers, Badronsgill, Woodlands, Snaip, Windyhill, half of Windgillfoot, Dambrae, *alias* Isobel-hill, Unthank, part of the ten-pound land of Coulter (except the Maynes of Coulter, then possessed by A. Menzies, 3d), to himself, and the heirs male of the marriage, whom failing, to return to the heirs male of the said A. Menzies, 3d. There were no children of the marriage. A. Menzies, 4th, married, second, Mary Livingston, second daughter of George Livingston, Saltcoats, by whom he had two children:—A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 5th; Margt. Menzies, who married, first, — Hamilton of Pencaitland; second, the Hon. — Carmichael of Skirling, son of the Earl of Hyndford. Mrs Menzies, while Miss Livingston, and her mother, Mrs Mary Hepburn, are mentioned by Wodrow as fined for being present at a conventicle.

A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, 5th, advocate, obtained from his grandfather, on 12th May, 1691, a precept of *clare constat*, for infesting him as heir to his father in the lands of Birthwood and Stanegill, half of the lands of Windgillfoot, the lands of Dambrae, with the commonty of the six oxgate of land formerly possessed by A. Mitchell, also the commonty of the six oxgates of land formerly possessed by W. Brown, with the commonty of that oxgate of land formerly possessed by J. Brown, the lands of Unthank, the lands of Isobel-hill—commonly called the Dambrae, with proportional part of the White Common of Culter belonging to them, two oxengate of land of the town and lands of Wolfclyde—formerly belonging to A. Jobson, six oxengate of land in the town of Culter—formerly possessed by A. Mitchell. Alex.

Menzies, 5th, on 11th April, 1701, served heir in general to his grandfather, and was infeft in the half lands and half myln of Culter; and on 24th Aug., 1702, he obtained a charter of confirmation, from the Crown, of the half of the lands, barony, and mill of Culter, comprehending the lands of Culter-Allers, the lands of Badingsgill, half of the lands of Windgillfoot, half of the lands of Nisbet, Snaip, half of the ten-pound land of Culter, and commonty called the White Common, the lands of Easter, Wester, and Nether Hangingshaw, the lands called Gardner's Land, the lands of Windhill, half of the mill of Culter and mill lands, the third part of the lands of Wolfclyde, the lands of Cassawend; and on 5th Oct., 1732, he obtained a precept of *clare constat* from Margaret, Lady Baillie of Lamington, for infefting him as heir to his grandfather in half of the mill of Culter, the lands of Woodlands, three oxgate of land in the town of Culter, that oxgate of land in the town of Culter lying contiguous to the Stanecroft, and those four oxgates of land in the town of Culter formerly occupied by J. Black. A. Menzies, 5th, seems to have possessed other lands in Culter, without titles, in particular the lands of Eastmains and Shaw, the lands of Gardner's Land, half of the mill and mill land of Culter, the third part of Wolfclyde, Dambrae *alias* Isobel-hill, another third part of Wolfclyde, and the third part of Wolfclyde.

A. Menzies, 5th, was appointed a Commissioner of Supply by Act of Parliament, 8th Sept., 1696, and again subsequently.

The family of Menzies, Culter-Allers, seems to have been at its zenith at the commencement of the incumbency of A. Menzies, 5th. He possessed the whole of the parish of Culter but Culter-Mains and the portion of Nisbet belonging to the Bertrams. A. Menzies, 5th, married Mary Menzies, daughter of Sir W. Menzies of Gladstaines, but had no family. A. Menzies became security for his wife's brother, T. Menzies, and in process of time got quit of almost all of the above property. By disposition dated 9th Feb., 1733, and recorded in the books of Council and Session, 9th March, 1736, he sold to William Dickson of Kilbucho, the lands and estate of Culter, including the lands of Easter, Wester, and Nether Hangingshaw and Unthank; the lands of Birthwood, and Standgill, and Windgillfoot; in 1736, when he died, he had only the lands of Culter-Allers, Badingsgill, Woodlands, half of the lands of Windgillfoot, Snaip, Windyhill, commonty called the White Common, and the manor place of Culter.

R. Menzies, Writer to the Signet, son of Dr J. Menzies, who was son of J. Menzies, advocate, 2d son of A. Menzies, 3d, served heir in special to A. Menzies, 5th, in the lands he possessed at his death. He also got the Mosshead Park, by disposition, from Wm. Dickson of Kilbucho. R. Menzies built a great part of the mansion house at Culter, and the stables, and altered the avenue, which previously ran across the front park, to its present place, and planted the trees in the present avenue. He also enclosed the house park with a stone and lime wall. Part of the present glebe of Culter, called Gardiner's Rig and Salmon Riggs, then belonged to Mr Menzies, and part of the park at Culter

formed part of the glebe at Culter. The old school-house of Culter stood within the enclosure, and the school-green was behind it. A petition was presented by Mr Menzies, for an excambion, to the Presbytery of Biggar, which was granted, and the school-green and part of the glebe of Culter was given off to Mr Menzies in exchange for Gardiner's Rig and Salmon Rigs.

R. Menzies was of a litigious disposition, and at the time of his death, in 1769, he left his affairs in a state of bankruptcy, and his lands were sold to Mr Jas. Baillie, writer in Edinburgh. Mr Menzies married Margt. Thomson, daughter of the Rev. J. Thomson, minister of West Libberton, by whom he had no family.

Mr James Baillie above mentioned was a son of Mr George Baillie of Hardingtoun and Bagbie, and grandson of Mr Jas. Baillie, Writer to the Signet, who purchased these properties in 1721. J. Baillie's father was A. Baillie of Hillhouse, son of R. Baillie, brother of Major Claud Baillie, and son of a Baillie of Bagbie and Unthank before mentioned. In 1701, J. Baillie, W.S., sat as a juryman on the service of A. Menzies, 5th, and in the retour he is designed "of Wells." He is mentioned in the history of the family of Baillie of Lamingtoun as being "son of — Baillie of Hillhouse, who was brother-german to Mr William Baillie of Hardington."

The lauds of Coulter-Allers, Badingsgill, Woodlands, Snaip, with the common called the White Common, the manor place of Culter, the superiority of the lands of Easter, Wester, and Nether Hangingshaw, and tack of the lands of Windyhill and Paddock Pool, were purchased by J. Baillie for £7400 sterling, by decret of sale dated 7th Aug., 1771. Mr Baillie obtained a charter of sale from the Crown and was infeft on the precept therein contained, and the sasine is recorded in the General Register, 30th March, 1772.

Wm. Dickson of Kilbucho disposed the lands he acquired from A. Menzies, 5th, to his son J. Dickson, on 11th Feb., 1760. He sat for some years as member of Parliament for the county of Peebles. W. Dickson built North Coulter House, the property of Mr Sim. J. Dickson having become embarrassed, granted a trust disposition in favour of trustees for his creditors of his whole estate on 11th June, 1768, which was ratified after his death by D. Dickson, his brother and heir, on 25th Nov., 1771. D. Dickson was at one time a writer in Edinburgh, he afterwards entered the church, and became minister of Kilbucho and afterwards of Newlands. General William Dickson, his eldest son, acquired the lands sold by A. Menzies, 5th, by disposition from his uncle's trustees on 11th Aug., 1775; and the Rev. D. Dickson and his son the General having become embarrassed, conveyed their property to trustees on 7th Sept., 1774, by which the trustees acquired right to the property purchased by Gen. Dickson. Gen. Dickson and his trustees sold the lands and estate of Coulter to J. Dickson, advocate, brother of the General, on 22d Nov., 1777, and J. Dickson bought the superiority of the said estate from Lady Ross Baillie of Lamington in the same year.

Mr Dickson sold to Mr J. Baillie of Coulter-Allers, the lands of Easter, Wester, and Nether Hangingshaw, part of Westfield, Templedale, and Unthank, with the multures of these and his other lands, by disposition dated 19th March, 1778, and renounced his right to redeem the superiority of Hangingshaw the same day.

Mr Dickson not having retained a crown-holding of sufficient extent to constitute the right of voting, Mr Baillie redispensed the lands of Unthank to Mr Dickson, and on 25th Dec., 1786, Mr Dickson executed a feu-charter in Mr Baillie's favour of the lands of Unthank, part of Westfield, the lands of Windyhill and Paddock Pool, piece of ground at Culter Bridge and Simpson's Park, for a feu-duty of ten shillings Scots.

Mr Dickson executed another feu-charter of the mill and mill lands of Culter, the lands of Westfield, Simerton and Gardiner's lands, with the multures of Birthwood, in favour of Mr Baillie, on 11th April, 1787, for a feu-duty of ten shillings Scots.

Mr Baillie executed a deed of entail of the above lands in favour of himself and heirs, whom failing, in favour of his grand-nephew, Mr Robert Granbery Baillie. Mr Baillie died in 1818; he was succeeded by R. G. Baillie, who died 13th October, 1863; succeeded by his son, J. W. Baillie.

Mr Dickson feued the lands of Culter Park to A. Lindsay, school-master at South Leith, for a payment down of £980, and a feu-duty of twelve shillings Scots, on 6th Jan., 1787; and W. Lindsay, merchant in Leith, his son, sold them to Mr R. G. Baillie in Feb., 1820.

Mr Dickson sold the lands of Birthwood to Mr Jas. Denholm; from him they passed to his son, W. Denholm, and to his grandson, Hum. Denholm, and on his death they were purchased by R. Paterson, and are now in possession of his son, the present proprietor.

The lands of Coulter, with the superiority of Unthank, Culter Park, Mill and Mill Lands, Cornhill and Shaw, were purchased by Mr Sim from the representatives of the late J. Dickson, in 1836.

The lands of Wolfclyde, Causeyend, Eastfield or Manor Place of Culter, are still the property of D. Dickson of Hartree.

The lands of Cornhill were feued by J. Dickson to Geo. Gillespie of Biggar Park, from whom they passed to R. Bruce Campbell, brewer in Edinburgh, by purchase, and from whom they were purchased by W. Handyside, the present proprietor.

It is supposed that the part of Nisbet, that belonged to Culter-Allers, must have been purchased from A. Menzies, 5th. The Bertrams of Nisbet seem to have possessed that estate from a remote period. The furthest back known to me is William Bertram, designed portioner of Nisbet. He seems to have been born previous to the year 1600. He married —, and had two sons, John his successor, and the Rev. A. Bertram, minister at Kilbucho. W. Bertram possessed part of the farm of Culter Park called the Dambrae, to which his son A. was to succeed at his death. He was succeeded by his son J. Bertram, who married — Menzies, daughter of A. Menzies of Culter-

Allers, 2d. Mrs Bertram died in 1642. J. Bertram was succeeded by his son A. Bertram, who married Grizel Muir (presumed to have been a daughter of Muir of Anniston). He erected the Nisbet burying-place in Culter church-yard in 1701. He possessed the lands of Howcleugh and Crimp Cramp in the parish of Crawford, in addition to those of Nisbet. He left—Wm., his heir, A. Bertram, W.S., Janet, married to Rev. J. Forrester, minister at Culter, and other daughters.

W. Bertram was appointed, by the Court of Session, factor on the estate of Hardington and Bagbie. He was appointed factor to the Duke of Douglas. He purchased the lands of Kerswell, in the parish of Carnwath, in —. He married Cecilia Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy of Auchtifardle, and left—A. Bertram, his heir; Gilbert Bertram, merchant and banker in Edinburgh, who married Grizel Hay, daughter of John Hay of Haystone; Euphemia Bertram, married George Baillie of Hardington; Anne, married the Rev. John Brown of Culter-Mains; Cecilia, married Hugh Mossman, writer in Edinburgh; Jane, married Henry Ferguson.

Archd. Bertram, born —. In 1745 he and several neighbouring proprietors apprehended a number of the rebels in the parish of Lamington. The rebels were confined in church all night, and sent to Lanark next day. He married Miss M. Porterfield, daughter of J. Porterfield of Fulwood, Ayrshire, and left—Wm., his heir; A. Bertram, for many years a physician in Hull, afterwards in Lanark; Jane, married A. Lockhart of Cleghorn and Wiston; and other issue.

Col. Wm. Bertram, born —, and married Jane Lockhart, daughter of Sir Wm. Lockhart, and left—Wm., his heir; Allan, commander in the navy; Cecilia, married to Jas. Macallan, W.S.; and other issue.

Major W. Bertram, H.E.I.C.S., born 1788; married Louise Le Pere, from Mauritius, died 1839, leaving W. Bertram, the present proprietor of Nisbet, Howcleugh, Crimp Cramp, and Kerswell.

W. Bertram was born 23d April, 1826; was in the army; married Adelaide Bertram, widow of J. D. Collyer, and has issue.

The parish of Culter was a rectory. The names of the rectors, as shown by the *Origines Parochiales Scotice*, are:—

Sir Richard, parson of Cultry—witness to deeds between 1208 and 1211, and in 1228-9—between 1208-1232; Mr Pieres Tyllioli, parson of Culter, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; Thos. of Balkask, rector of Culter in 1388; Mr Geo. Schoviswood was rector in 1449-1450—Bishop of Brechin and Chancellor of Scotland from 1456 to 1460; W. Halkerstone, presented to the benefice between 1482-84.

The deeds in the Culter-Allers charter chest show the Hon. and Rev. Jas. Livingston, son of the Earl of Linlithgow, designed parson of Culter, in a deed dated 29th Mar., 1541; and the *Orig. Par. Scot.* mentions Arch. Livingston parson of Culter at the Reformation.

The Rev. R. Somerville, minister at Culter, let a lease of the teinds to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, on 17th Feb., 1607, for 19 years, at a rent of 300 merks Scots, or £16 13s 4d sterling, which was prorogate by the Commission on 10th Dec., 1617, for 36 years, at a

yearly rent of 520 merks Scots, or £28 17s 9¹/₂d sterling. Mr Somerville died about 1642. On 5th Sept., 1633, he was censured and sharply reproved by the Presbytery of Lanark for leaving his flock and going to a burial on the Sabbath-day.

The Rev. J. Currie succeeded Mr Somerville at Culter, and mention is made of him, as of Culter, on 20th April, 1637; and in 1643 he entered into a contract with his patron, Sir W. Baillie of Lamington, and his heritors, A. Menzies of Culter-Alloris, 2d, W. Bertram, portioner of Nisbet, J. Bertram and (the Rev.) Mr A. Bertram (minister at Kilbucho), his sons, J. Menzies of Wolfclyde, T. Muir there, A. Jobson there, and A. Mitchell, portioner in Culter, whereby they agreed that the stipend to the minister of Coulter and his successors, in all time coming, should be 650 merks Scots, or £36 2s 2¹/₂d sterling, and 20 merks yearly for communion elements, to be paid in terms of the following locality:—

1. A. Menzies of Culter-Allers, for lands of Culter-Allers, Badronsye, Woodlands, Snow, Windinghill, half of Windingillfoot, the Four Shilling Land sometime pertaining to the deceased S. Black, being one-fourth part of the Sixteen Shilling Land of the town of Coulter, Gardiner's Land, Mill Lands, Seryan Acre, and Brewland,	Merks	Scots.
	185	0 0
2. A. and J. Bertram, - - - - -	52	0 0
3. W. Bertram, for lands of Dambrae, - - - - -	18	0 0
4. J. Menzies for the 20s Lands of Wolfclyde, - - - - -	22	6 8
5. T. Muir for the Six Shilling Land of Wolfclyde,	11	3 4
6. A. Jobson for the Ten Shilling Land of Wolfclyde,	11	3 4
7. A. Mitchell, - - - - -	20	0 0
8. Sir W. Baillie for Hangingshaw, - - - - -	20	0 0
9. Sir W. Baillie, out of the teinds of the other lands in the parish not specially allocated, - - - - -	310	0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	650	0 0
And for communion elements, - - - - -	20	0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	670	0 0

During the incumbency of Mr Currie a process was brought against Molly M'Watt in Nisbet for witchcraft, which terminated without producing any remarkable result. During Mr Currie's incumbency, the brethren of the Presbytery, on 25th May, 1637, finding the church of Coulter to want a bell, and the church-yard dyke not built, was appointed with the consent of the parochiners the 15th day of June for their pastor and heritors to condescend upon a taxation for the buying of a bell, and building of the church-yard dyke. And on 8th June Mr Currie reports that his parochiners of Coulter have promised to have a bell for the church bought, the quire of the church and the church-yard dyke built betwixt and Martinmas next. A letter from the Rev. J. Forrester, minister at Culter, to R. Menzies, W.S.,

states, that Mr Currie was laid under sentence by the Presbytery in 1653, and that he does not act as minister afterwards.

The Rev. Anthony Murray was admitted minister at Culter 8th Aug., 1654. He was a Presbyterian, and is said to have been "an eminently, godly, learned, famous, faithful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ." He continued at Culter till 1663, when he was ejected for nonconformity. He was also a surgeon, and when ejected from his living, practised in that capacity, and it is believed acted as factor to the Earl of Wigtown. He bequeathed a sum of money to the kirk-session of Culter, the interest to educate poor children.

The Rev. Patrick Trent was admitted minister at Culter at the ejection of Mr Murray. He was an Episcopalian. The proceedings of the Presbytery of Lanark state that he was one of a Committee of Presbytery appointed to perambulate the parishes of Libberton and Quothquhan. Mr Trent seems to have left Culter in 1672; and in Lawson's History of the Scot. Epis. Church, a Mr Pat. Trent is mentioned at Linlithgow. As the Earl of Linlithgow was patron of Culter, and held a great part of the land there, it is probable that Mr Trent, minister at Linlithgow, was formerly at Culter.

The Rev. A. Murray returned to his charge at the departure of Mr Trent in Dec., 1672, but was again removed from it.

The Rev. John Menzies was minister at Culter from the second removal of Mr Murray till the Revolution of 1688, and was probably an Episcopalian. The Rev. A. Murray returned to his charge at the Revolution, and continued at Culter till his death in 1692.

The Rev. W. Russell was admitted minister at Culter in 1692, and continued till 11th May, 1693, when he was translated to Morham in Haddingtonshire. The heritors petitioned the Presbytery to moderate in a call to Mr Russell.

The Rev. T. Colthart was admitted minister at Culter on 27th Sept., 1694. Being unpopular in the parish, he resigned his living on 11th Sept., 1696. After Mr Colthart's resignation there seems to have been no fixed minister at Culter till 26th Jan., 1700, when the Rev. J. Forrester was appointed on a petition from the heritors. He was much respected in the parish. He kept the session records with his own hands, and with great accuracy. He died in the year 1750, and was the last of the ministers of Culter who lived in the present school-house, which was formerly the manse.

The Rev. J. Brown of Culter-Mains, minister at Symington, was appointed to Culter on the death of Mr Forrester. He was much respected, resided at Culter-Mains, and died in the year 1769.

The Rev. W. Lockhart succeeded Mr Brown as minister at Culter. At his appointment, the glebe of Culter ran straight up Eastmains Hill, and did not contain the statutory quantity of arable land. Mr Lockhart would not accept of the glebe as it then stood, and insisted on having the proper quantity of arable land. The exchange appears to have been effected about the year 1774, when there was added to the glebe, off the farm of Eastmains, 4 acres 3 roods 30 falls, at £1 1s

per acre, worth annually £5 3s 8²/_{ths}, and 3 acres 3 roods 32 falls, at 7s per acre, worth annually £1 7s 4d. Mr Lockhart resided at Culter Mains for the few first years of his ministry, the old manse was let, and the present manse built for him about 1774.

Mr Lockhart was translated to Glasgow about the year 1784, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Strachan. In his incumbency an augmentation was awarded, which exhausted the teinds of the parish, and which was converted into money, and which is the locality upon which the stipend is drawn at present.

INCREASE IN VALUE OF FARMS ON CULTER-ALLERS ESTATE.

CULTER-ALLERS and Snaipe let in 1672, for 1777 merks Scots, or 93*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* sterling; 1673, for 2000 merks, or 100*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; 1778, for 225*l.*; 1783, for 250*l.*; 1797, for 290*l.*; 1809, for 530*l.*; 1822, for 480*l.*; 1841, for 530*l.*; and 1860, for 680*l.*; terms 19 years; increase 586*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*. Terms, thirlage, "their haill corn except the seed," 1672; "his haill grindable corns, and to pay multure, with knaveship and bannock," 1673; their "haill grindable corn," 1673; "haill grindable corn," 1757; "whole grindable corn, and to pay every 13th boll of multure meal," 1778; "whole grindable victual," 1797; in 1809, 1822, 1841, 1860, no thirlage. Rent in kind; 1672, "to graze fourty hogs yearly;" 1673, "carriage of 50 loads of coals, and oatmeal 2 b. 2 p.;" 1797, "hens 6, chickens 6, sucking lambs 2;" do. 1809, 1822, "wedder, one 3-years' old, 2 sucking lambs;" do. 1841; do. 1860; with 6*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per ann. on every 100*l.* spent by the proprietor on improvements on the farm.

Mill and farm of Culter, 1691, no money-rent for the mill, but to give eight days' work a-year about the Manor house; for the farm to pay yearly "for the knaveship and bannock, six bolls of oatmeal, and for the mill-land six bolls, half-meal half-bear, charitied under deduction of half a boll thereof for the first year, to pay 4 capons, 20 hens, and carry six loads of coals yearly." In 1696, mill rent 24*l.* Scots, or 2*l.* sterling, with 2 bolls malt, 2 bear, 4 meal, "8 kain hens, 4 do. capons;" 1749, Scots 42*l.*, or 3*l.* 10*s.* sterling. In 1778, rent 23*l.*, with 16 bolls clad oatmeal; 1787, mill rent 11*l.* 10*s.*; 1816, mill rent, with land added 192*l.*, and "21 good hens, 21 chickens, and the carriage of 21 load of coal."

Birthwood, half of, in 1717, rent 69*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, "to pasture forty sheep;" thirlage, "their grindable corn, to pay the twenty-fourth corn." Culter-Park, 1749, Scots 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, sterling 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; 1782, sterling 41*l.* 10*s.*; 1815, 124*l.*; 1823, 127*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; 1834, 120*l.*; 1842, 160*l.*; 1850, 160*l.*; 1861, 180*l.*, with 6*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* interest on outlay. Rent in kind, 1834, 12 good hens, 12 chickens, driving of 20 loads coals, and so continues—thirlage none.

Unthank rental, 1749, Scots 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; sterling 5*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; 1777, rent 35*l.*; 1796, 44*l.*; 1815, 115*l.*; 1834, 120*l.*; 1853, 134*l.* and 5% on outlay; rental in kind, 1815, 6 good hens, 6 chickens, carriage of 6 loads coals, so continues; thirlage, "whole grindable corn (seed and horse corn excepted); in 1834, 1853, no thirlage.

Middle-Hangingshaw rental, 1796, 33*l.*; 1815, 90*l.*; 1834, 90*l.*; 1841, 110*l.*, with 6*l.* 14*s.* 1% on outlay; rent in kind, 6 hens, 6 chickens, and carriage of 6 loads of coals, and so continues; thirlage, all grindable victual, except 5 bolls of oats, seed, and horse corn; since 1834, free of thirlage. Upper Hangingshaw, rental 1815, 152*l.*; 1834, 115*l.*; 1841, 122*l.*; 1843, 111*l.*; rental in kind, 1815, 12 good hens, 12 chickens, and carriage of 12 loads of coals, and so continues; thirlage, none since 1815. Nether-Hangingshaw, rent in 1777, 53*l.*; 1796, 65*l.*; 1815, 75*l.*; 1834, 146*l.*; 1853, 155*l.*; add rent in kind, 1796, 6 hens, 6 chickens, and carriage of 6 loads of coal; 1834, 12 good hens, 12 chickens, and carriage of 20 loads of coals; thirlage, 1777, all grindable corns and victuals, seed corn only excepted; 1796, all grindable victual, except 10 bolls of oats, seed, and horse corn; 1815, all grindable victuals, except as in 1796; since then, free of thirlage. Coulter-Mains, rent, in 1766, 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Locality of the Stipend of Culter.—1. Valued teinds of Culter-Allers. Snaipe, park and enclosures, as obtained Feb. 8, 1775, 35*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* 2. Teinds, valued July 8, 1778, Unthank, 4*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; Westfield, 4*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*; Hangingshaw-Nether, 9*l.*; Westfield-Croft, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Gardiner's land, 2*l.*; Hangingshaw, Upper and Middle, 8*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*; Paddock's-pool and Windy-hill, 1*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*; Temple-dale, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Simpson's Park, 1*s.* 8½*d.* 3. Valued teinds, July 8, 1778, Culter-Park, 6*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* 4. Birthwood, valued Feb. 22, 1643, oats 1 b. 2 f 1 p. 2¼ l.; bear 3 f 3½ l., and money, 5*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* 5. Teinds for Nesbit, March 5, 1760, 16*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* 6. Coulter-Mains and Cornhill, July 8, 1778, 36*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* 7. Coulter-Maynes, 4th March, 1767, 10*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* money, meal 12 b. 3 f.—3½ l. 8. Eastfield, Causewayend, and Wolfclyde, July 8, 1778, valued teinds 16*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* 9. Teinds of lands in Kilbucho, annexed to Culter, 46*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Summation—oats, 1 b. 2 f 1 p. 2¾ l.; beans, — b. 3 f — p. 3¼ l.; meal, 12 b. 3 f — p. 3½ l.; money, 204*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

MEMORIAL ANENT THE RIGHT TO THE TEINDS OF THE LANDS DISPONED BY CULTER-ALLERS TO KILLBUCHO.

THERE being no laity titular, the teinds parsonage and viccarrage of the parish of Culter belonged to the minister, and Mr Robert Somerville, the then incumbent, set a tack of the teinds of the said hail parish parsonage and viccarrage to Alexander, Earl of Lithgow, his heirs, male, and successors for 19 years after expiry of the then

current tack, and thereafter during the Earl's lifetime, and his heirs male, their lifetimes for the yearly payment to the minister of 300 merks; and this tack was—

10th December, 1617.—By the commission, prorogate for two 19 years longer on account of the augmentation of the minister's stipend at that time to 520 merks.

2d December, 1630.—The said Alexander, Earl of Lithgow, disposes to Sir William Baillie of Lamington the superiority of the half of the barrony of Culter, with the right of patronage of the kirk in which Sir William was regularly infest; and the Earl assigned to him the above tack and decret of prorogation.

26th December, 1632.—Sir William having the right of patronage thus really establisht in his person, and right to the teinds in virtue of the above assignation, he, by a translation subscribed by him, conveys and makes over to Alexander Menzies of Culter-Allors, the 2d, the above tack and decret of prorogation, with the assignation thereof in his favours, so far as concern'd or might be extended to the lands then belonging to him within the said parish, for payment to him, his heirs and successors, during the spaces foresaid, or in their option to the minister of Culter, of 160 merks Scots money for their relief of the above stipend of 520 merks *protanto*, and relieving them of all future augmentations, and contains this special clause: "And after the expiring of the spaces rexiv'd above expremit of the sarnen tacks rexiv'd above mentionat, evv as I sall present a new minister, and that my heirs and successors after me sall present new ministers to the said kirk, parsonage, and viccarrage thereof, that I, my heirs and successors, sall move and cause the said ministers, parsons, and viccarrs of the said kirk of Culter, with my consent, and with consent of my heirs or successors, patrons of the said kirk from time to time, set new tacks of the said teinds, parsonage, and viccarrage of the above lands to the said Alex^r Menzies, and his aforesaid, for pay^t of the said proportional part of the said tack, duty, and minister's stipend effering to the rait and quantity of the said teinds at the terms foresaid, and be equal portions (as said is), and that for such space or spaces as may stand by the laws of this realm, and to denude ourselves of the right of the said teinds, parsonage, and viccarrage, with all title, kindness, and possession we have or may pretend thereto, in the person of the said Alexander Menzies, and his foresaid, be all other lawfull rqt. tittle and security *et omni habile modo*, and y^e, I, my heirs and successors, patrons of the said kirk of Culter, sall consent to all tacks and right to be set by the ministers, parsons, and vicarrs of Culter from time to time at onie time heirafter, and sall never heirafter purchase onie tacks of the said teinds in my own person, or in the person or persons of my heirs and successors, or in the person or persons of onie others to my or their use and behoof, directly or indirectly; and in case I, my heirs or successors, sall dispone the right of the said patronage of the said kirk of Culter, that we sall take

the parties in whose favours alienation shall be made oblist, to cause the ministers, parsons, and viccars of the said kirk of Culter, who shall happen to be heirafter prescribit, ratify and set new tacks of the said teinds to the said Alexander Menzies, in manner above mentionat, and that the sarnen pairties in whose favours alienation shall be made, shall be oblist to consent thereto in manner above."

In this shape stands the teinds of the whole lands dispoind to Killbucho, except the lands of Birthwood, Standgill, and Windgill-foot, and Lindsay's six oxgangs, which are valued conform to a decret of valuation dated 22d February, 1643; and the teind is fully exhausted by the minister's stipend, as appears from the decret of locality, 1650. The lands of Unthank value, in stock and teind, converting the victual at £6 5s the boll (£211 10s Scots), which by said decret of locality is burdened with £38 15s Scots of stipend. The lands of Hangingshaws value, in stock and teind, £601 13s 4d, which is burdened with 10 bolls victual, at 10 merk the boll, of stipend; and Mitchell's six oxgangs in Culter, reckoning them an eighth part of the ten pound land of Culter, value, in stock and teind, which is burdened with £12 10s Scots, or two bolls victual, payable to the ministers, per said decret of locality; and which several quotas of stipend will fully exhaust the parsonage teinds, grazing being the most considerable article of these farms.

NOTES REGARDING THE PARISH OF DOUGLAS.

IN the summer season, when viewed from the surrounding heights, the parish of Douglas presents a beautiful landscape of hill and dale, wood and stream. Douglas-water meanders through the whole length of the parish, and receives in its course several tributaries and streamlets which take their rise near from the adjoining hills; many of them make their way to Douglas-water through deep and romantic glens, on whose sides the geologist can trace, in regular order, the records of our primeval earth.

From the accession of the first Archibald, Lord Douglas of Douglas, to the present time, much has been done by that noble family to improve the natural aspect of this parish, in so far as they have planted large tracts of land upon sides of the hills that rise up from the vale of Douglas-water, and have given an air of fertility to a district formerly bleak and wild. One of the principal features of the landscape is Douglas Castle, with its parks, lawns, lakes, woods, and gardens, now one of the seats of the right honourable Lucy Elizabeth Douglas of Douglas, Countess of Home, and formerly the residence of the great and warlike house of Douglas, who occupy such a prominent part in the annals of our country.

The present castle was built by the Duke of Douglas in the year 1760, and is still unfinished. It is situated upon an eminence near

the site of the old Castle Dangerous. Some years ago this was ascertained, when an embankment, stakes, etc., were found at the base, put in to prevent the water from encroaching upon the mound. This eminence is abrupt on almost all sides, and Douglas-water appears to have at one time swept round a considerable part of its base, the intervening space being occupied by a wall and moat.

Near the present building stands one of the towers of the former castle, which was burned upon the 11th of December, 1758; the fire, as is stated in the public journals of that time, commenced in a small room adjoining the Duchess' bed-room, and all her ladyship's jewels, etc., with the whole of the furniture in the upper part of the house, were then completely destroyed.

The castle is surrounded with many venerable ash and plane trees that must have stood the blast of centuries. One of them is still pointed out as the tree on which the "Englishmen were hanged." The Douglas family have expended large sums in improving and beautifying the grounds and scenery around Douglas Castle, and the garden is beautifully laid off; and has lately received certain improvements by the Earl of Home.

Turnpike Roads.—The Edinburgh and Ayr turnpike road, under the Corsethill Trust, runs through the whole length of the parish (11 miles), and is intersected at Douglas Mill by the Glasgow and Carlisle road, which runs along the east side of the parish for about five miles; so that in the good old times of the mail-coach, Douglas enjoyed advantages superior to most of its neighbours.

Tolls.—1st. Douglas Mill Toll, about two and a-half miles from Douglas, and five and a-half from Lesmahagow (now removed to Happendon Bridge, being two or three hundred yards to the north of its former site), on the Glasgow and Carlisle road; 2d. Check bar to said toll, at Parkhead, about a mile to the south of Douglas Mill; 3d. Weston Toll, on the Edinburgh and Ayr road, about two miles to the west of Douglas; 4th. Check bar to Moorfoot Toll, at Uddington, about two and three-quarter miles to the east of Douglas. The revenue from these bars, for the year 1860, is above £400.

Parish Roads.—The principal are:—1st. The road from the Carlisle road, near Parkhead, to the Wildshaw Limeworks, and thence to the neighbouring parish of Wiston and Robertson; 2d. The road from the Glasgow and Ayr road, at Jeanfield, to Earlsmill, the Glespin coal works, Andershaw, and the adjoining parish of Crawfordjohn; 3d. The road to Lanark from Happendon Bridge, running along the north side of Douglas-water to the adjoining parish of Lesmahagow; 4th. The road from Douglas village, by Braehead, the glebe, Springhill, and Kirktondyke, leading towards the parish of Crawfordjohn. The total length of parish roads is 21 miles, and the annual expense for keeping these in repair amounts to £117, raised by an assessment on 50 ploughgates at 42s, and 24 horses at 10s 6d.

Many of the stones employed in the building of the present castle were obtained from the lands of Cormacoup, a distance of four miles.

and were conveyed upon a rude and simple machine called a *Slipe*, drawn by one horse. This carriage was about two yards square, and was formed by planks nailed across two pieces of wood, formed somewhat like the keel of a ship, for the purpose of gliding along the ground, and supplied the place of the more modern invention of wheels, and, often could only convey one stone at a time.

An old inhabitant, alive in 1820, was wont to relate that he recollected the time when all the coals were brought to the town from Burnhouse in sacks thrown across the horses' backs; that there were no regular roads at that time, and no carts.

Bridges.—The only bridges worthy of notice are—(1) the Happendon Bridge, on the Carlisle road, across Douglas-water, near to the grand entrance to Douglas Castle; (2) Jeanfield Bridge, on the Edinburgh and Ayr road, across Douglas-water, and about two and three-quarter miles to the west of the town of Douglas.

Woods.—The plantations in this parish are extensive, and cover 1600 acres, consisting principally of larch, spruce, and Scotch fir—the timber of which is found to be of superior quality, and was largely used in the formation of the Caledonian Railway, and there are some very fine old ash and plane trees scattered over the Douglas estate, evidently pointing out the sites of former steadings. When the principal war instrument was the bow and arrow, and the highest ornament on the table a wooden bowl, each man was bound to plant a certain number of ash and plane trees around his house, the former for the bows, and the latter for the household utensils.

In the hurricane of 7th February, 1856, 15,217 trees above twelve feet in length, and six inches in diameter at the small end, were overthrown, and many of these of strong dimensions were actually snapped through at the middle.

Land.—This being in a great measure a pastoral district, the arable portion is confined almost entirely to the vale of Douglas-water, and the soil being of a loose, sandy description, the crops are as early as in the lower parts of the county. As the hills are clothed to their summits with a thick, green verdure, the sheep farms in this parish are held in high repute by store farmers.

In 1774, the annual value of the lands in the parish was £2496 9s 11d, it is now £9004 17s 2d.

From documents still extant it is found that, 26th Dec., 1755, a gentleman sold 2 cows for £4 18s; 1st Nov., 1756, James Gillespie, tenant in Bodinglee, paid to a person in this parish for a "fatted ox and 2 cows £14;" 6th Sept., 1756, John Stevenson, Earlsmill, received for a gelding £13 13s; 14th May, 1756, paid to John M'Cadam of Craigenkillan for 10 West Highland stots, £30 8s 4d. At the payment thereof, on 1st July, he gave £2 10s of discount. 10th April, 1756, paid James Gillespie for a bull, £4 11s; 12th Jan., 1756, paid for a fatted veal, 10s. In 1759, hens sold at 5d each, and capons 7d. Eggs are said to have sold at 1d a-dozen. In 1784, a purchase was made of 15 wedder sheep at 15s each,

and 5 lambs at 5s each. Oats—29th June, 1757, paid James Gillespie for 4 bolls of corn, £4; 1st May, 1786, paid for 20 bolls of oats, £14 10s. Ale, porter, etc.—in 1756 porter was 3s a-dozen; ale, 1s 6d a-dozen; a hogshead of white port from London, £17 11s 3d. Wages, etc.—8th Jan., 1756, James Sleigh paid James Clunie for a pair of shoes, 4s; 19th Jan., 1726, George Draffan, Douglas, received, for going twice to Lanark, 48 miles, 1s; 7th April, 1757, John Forest, tailor, received, for two days' work, 1s; 10th June, 1756, William Davidson received his half-year's wages as barnman, £1 17s; 1756 paid Griffen, gunsmith in London, for a gun and mounting a barrel, £40 18s 6d.

It appears that 6d a-day was the wage of labourers and artizans, and how our forefathers could subsist upon such allowance, is quite a mystery, as the meal was seldom less than 14s or 15s a boll. James Greenshields, labourer at Scropton, and great-grandfather to the present postmaster, brought up a family of nine children, and never had more than 6d a-day. The principal meal then was a potful of "greens" boiled, and mashed with a little butter and a sprinkling of oatmeal. The wife used to say, "She was never feared for the weans after the green-kail was bladed." Potatoes were then unknown as a staple article of sustenance. My great-grandmother kept all that she raised in a parcel under her drawers until the new-year, as a treat to her son who was then in Glasgow, and who used to pay her a visit at that time. Old men in Douglas, alive about the year 1820, recollected the time when there was not a hat or a black coat in the church except the minister's.

There are about 100 men employed on Lady Home's establishment here, consisting of wrights, woodmen, hedgers, labourers, etc., and the average wage allowed to them is two shillings and sixpence a-day, the wrights receiving higher wages.

Minerals.—The parish is rich in minerals, and the coal, ironstone, limestone, freestone, etc., crop out in all directions among the deep ravines. This, by geologists, is said to be the southernmost part of the great basin that commences below Glasgow, and the old red sandstone crops out a little beyond the southern boundary of this parish, and no coal is found through a large tract of country for miles beyond that. Other practical men suppose that it is a distinct basin by itself, as the seams of coal are different from those farther down the Clyde; but this may be accounted for by the strata being, as it were, the higher edge of the great basin.

At Rigside, the workable seams are nine in number, and vary from two to eight feet in thickness. These all dip northwards to the water of Douglas, and come to the surface on the high ground, at an angle of 45°—1 in 2, and 1 in 2½, but flatter as they come down to the river. Of these seams the Big-drum, Little-drum, and Kirk-road, on the whole, are the most valuable. The lowest of these is the Duke's-quarry, a seam of two feet in thickness, and said to be equal to the Newcastle coal; but from its being at the greatest depth,

and from the small demand for coal in this neighbourhood, it is unprofitable in the working. The aggregate amount of these seams is forty-one feet eleven inches. In some parts of the parish there are supposed to be twelve seams of coal, and some of great thickness, ten and even fifteen feet.

Mr Swan is at present working a gas or cannel coal seam by a ten fathom pit, which lies far above the nine seams of common coal. It is sixteen inches thick, and works in large, square masses, covered with white clay, from being so near the surface. It is as good almost as first-class gas making coal—only inferior to Boghead and Lesmahagow in the quantity of ash. Dr Penny gives the following analysis:—

Volatile matters,	54·57	per cent.
Fixed carbon,	21·82	„
Ash,.....	21·16	„
Sulphur,	1·37	„
Water,.....	1·08	„

100

The Earl of Home is at present constructing a tramway from this pit towards the Lesmahagow Railway, which will greatly increase the demand for this very valuable coal.

A hundred years ago peat was used as fuel in Douglas, and was obtained from a large commonity about a mile and a-half to the east of Douglas, and to which all the feuars have, by their deeds, a legal right, but this has been long since discontinued.

The ironstone has not been wrought, and little can be said as to its value. The limestone has long been wrought at Wildshaw, but since the introduction of portable manures, for some years only to a limited extent. There are also various seams of fire-clay, and on the north side of the parish there is one of immense thickness. With such a rich store of minerals, the manufacturers need never despair—Douglas will be able to supply them for centuries.

Fishing.—As the streams are small, it is only at certain seasons, and under particular circumstances, that the angler can expect to meet with success. Fly-fishing is good in the months of April and May, or immediately after a spate. As to the flies, I have tried all that the fancy or ingenuity of man could contrive, and I find that the most successful are the black and red heckle, the hare bug, and Hofin's fancy—these will succeed where all others fail. Trout and pike are the only fish to be found in Douglas-water, and may be caught on any blustering day between Happendon and Crookboat.

These streams are all much fished, but the supply makes its appearance on each return of spring. Any fisher, however unsuccessful, will be repaid by a visit to the streams in the Upper Ward. The bracing air, the wild and picturesque landscape, the purling rivulet, the heath-clad hills, the hoarse cry of the moorfowl, the wild note of the curlew, the bleating lamb, and the bounding deer, are objects well calculated to dissipate care for a season from the breast of the

toil-worn citizen, and elevate his mind, from engrossing pursuits, to the contemplation of the beauties of creation.

Libraries.—1. The library at Newmains, called the Douglas Castle Operatives' Library, consists of about 550 volumes, treating principally on science and history, moral and religious subjects. This library was instituted seven years ago by the overseers and workers in connection with Douglas Castle, and belongs exclusively to them. It was originally formed by subscription, since then augmented by a quarterly payment of 4½d from each member.

Schools.—Female Industrial School. This school was instituted ten years ago by the late Right Hon. Lady Douglas, and Mrs Howison of Crossburn, for the benefit of the poorer classes of the town, and is still carried on by the family, who pay the teacher a salary of £25 a-year, and furnish her with a house, together with coals, gas, and the sewing materials. The principal branches taught are—reading, writing, and sewing, and the wages are, for reading and sewing, 1d a-week, and with writing, 1½d. The school is well taught, and has been of great benefit to the town.

Churches.—The Free Church was built in 1845; the United Presbyterian Church in 1817; Established Church built in 1795.

Manse, etc.—Established. This manse is a handsome, commodious, and substantial erection; was built in 1827, and has all the necessary appurtenances of stable, byre, barn, etc., with suitable garden, enclosed with a high stone wall. The glebe contains about 40 Scotch acres, and the stipend consists of 144 bolls of meal, and 104 qrs. 6 bush. 3 pks. 2 qts. of barley, with £10 for communion elements. The manse and glebe were formerly situated within what are now the policies of Douglas Castle, and a large glebe given to the then incumbent, to compensate for his removal.

Free Church Manse—built in 1849. This is also a commodious house, and is situated on the rising ground to the east of the Edinburgh and Ayr road, close upon the west-end of the town.

United Presbyterian Manse—This manse was built by subscription in 1853. It is situated close upon the Free Church manse, and is one of the handsomest and most commodious in the locality, and commands a beautiful view of the upper part of the parish. It reflects the highest credit upon the worthy occupant, the Rev. Mr Jamieson, that the members of the Established Church, as well as his own, contributed towards the erection of this manse, and Lord James Douglas supplied all the home-wood gratuitously. Mr Jamieson was the first U. P. minister in this parish, and the Rev. John Jeffray, now in Newcastle, the first Free Church minister.

The Cameronian Church, which stood so long at Rigside, was taken down about fifteen years ago, and a new place of worship erected on the opposite side of Douglas-water.

Paupers.—There was no assessment for their relief until the year 1846. Previous to that time they were maintained by the church collections, and any deficiency was supplemented by a voluntary

contribution from the heritors. There is now a regular assessment laid upon lands and heritages, the gross rental of which for the year from Whitsunday, 1858, to Whitsunday, 1859, was £10,990 9s 7½d, and the sum assessed on was £10,509, and the rate of assessment was 1s 4d per pound for the year. All the clergymen, and teachers, and tenants under £4 are exempted from this assessment. The number of regular paupers on the roll for half-year to Martinmas, 1858, was 83; and for half-year to Whitsunday, 1859, 82; and the sum expended upon these, and upon occasional paupers, and for management, etc., during the year to Whitsunday, 1859, was £638 6s 1d. The average allowance to each registered pauper for the year was £6 1s 6d. The affairs of the poor are judiciously managed; the funds, formerly deficient, being in a healthful state.

The principal trade in the town of Douglas is weaving, and as there is little employment for females except pinn-winding, it is presumed that this adds considerably to the poor rates.

Sir Walter Scott visited Douglas in 1830, preparatory to his publication of "Castle Dangerous," and had a long interview with Thos. Haddow, an old inhabitant of Douglas, and one well versant in the history of the house of Douglas. Thomas breakfasted with Sir Walter at Douglas Mill, and furnished him with all the information of which he was possessed relative to that subject.

The Highlanders passed through Douglas in their disastrous retreat from England, stripping the inhabitants of their shoes.

Persecution.—From the influence of the Marquis of Douglas, the Presbyterians maintained their own form of worship, there being a *curate* and a Presbyterian minister at the same time in Douglas.

Baptism Stone.—On Glentaggart farm, betwixt the house and Duneaton, on the road to Shawhead, there stands a boulder of about three feet in length, two and a-half in height, and one and a-half in thickness, surrounded by a number of smaller stones; this stone contains, on the top, two small compartments, which were used for baptizing during the Persecution times. J. H.

[THE tack or lease of Bodinglee and Maidengill, in the parishes of Robertoun and Douglas, is given *in extenso*; the provisions being curious and instructive as to the increase in value of land; these sheep farms let in 1727 for £300 Scots—the equivalent of £25 sterling; and the farm of Bodinglee (912) alone is now rented at £180, that of Maidengill being incorporated with Parkhall (758); both farms are now held by a lineal descendant, name and surname alike, of the tacksman of 1727.—A. M.]

It is agreed on and finally ended betwixt the parties following, viz., an high and mighty Archibald, Duke of Douglass, on the one part, and John Gillespie, in Hill-end of Robertoun, and Thomas

Gillespie, in Millriggs of Wistoun, on the other part, in manner following, that is, said noble Duke has lettin and settin as hereby (ffor the causes after speci) letts and setts to the said John and Thomas Gillespie joyntly, and their heirs and evers (secluding assignes and submen), all and hail the five merks land of Madengill, presently possessed by Alex. Hutcheson, tenent therein, with the houses, biggings, yards, and hail pertinents thereto belonging, lying within, the paroch and regality of Douglas and Sherifffdom of Lanark, and that for the hail time and space of eleven years next following there entry thereto, whilk is hereby declared to be and begin to the arable land thereof att the term of Martimas, and twenty-seven years, and to the houses, yards, meadows, and grass all the term of Whitsunday first year after, and so forth to continue, &c.: whilk tack the said noble Duke and obleges him, his heirs and successors, to warrand att all hands as law will, ffor the whilks causes the said John and Thomas Gillespies binds and obleges them contlie and seallie, and their heirs and evers, to content and pay yearly, and ilk year during the space of the said tack, to the said noble Duke, his heirs and evers, or assignes, and to his Grace's ffactors, in his name, having power to receive the samen, till and hail the sum of three hundred pounds Scotts money, all two terms in the year, Whitsunday first to come, and so furth to continue, together with sixteen hens yearly, or five shillings Scots for each hen att the terms used and wont; and it is agreed upon betwixt the said parties that the said John and Thos. Gillespies shall bring yr. hail grindable victuall growing on the said lands to his Grace's milen, called Milnholm-miln, and pay the multure, and perform the other services used and wont att the samen miln; as also it is agreed upon betwixt the said parties that the said tenents are to be eased of and disburdened of all due service and lend shaw payable furth of the said lands during the space foresaid; it also is agreed upon that the said tenents are to disburden and relieve the said noble Duke, and his fords of the hail cesses publick burdens and officers' dues imposed or to be imposed upon, and payable furth of the samen lands during the space of this tack; and, in like manner, it is agreed upon betwixt the said parties that in case the said tenents shall suffer and permit two terms duly to run in the third term, the said, that then in that case this tack shall, *ipso facto*, become void and null, as if the samen had never been made, but prejudice always to the said noble Duke and his heirs, to saitt execution for payment of the tack duly that and shall be resting for the time; and likewise it is agreed on betwixt the parties that in respect the said Alex. Hutcheson in gets the bear cropt of the said lands free of rent the year of his removall therefrae, therefore it is agreed upon that the said John and Thomas Gillespies shall have the bear cropt thereof free of rent the year of their removall therefrae on that place of the lands where the bear fall happens to be; and lastly, the said John and Thomas Gillespies hereby obliges them contly and seally, and their foresaids, to leave

the haill houses as sett to them in a sufficient habitable condition att the experation of their tack or there removall therefrae, and to the performance of the haill premisses both parties obliges them and their forsaid to others, and the party failrier to pay to the party observer, or willing to observe, the sum of sixty pounds money forsaid for ilk failrie att our performance, consenting to the registration hereof in the books of councill and session, or any other register competent within the kingdom, to have the strength of an decreet interponed yrto that all necessar execution six days pass hereon, as effers, and their heirs. In witness whereof (written on stamp paper be John Henderson, servitor to John Howison, clerk to the regality of Douglas) both parties have subscribed these as follows: Edward, noble Duke att Douglas, and with the twelfth day of August, 1727, ninth day of January, 1728, and twenty-eight years, before these witnesses, and John Howison and Thomas Gillespie.

DOUGLAS.

Bertram, *witness.*

Again, in 1794, "It is contracted, agreed, and ended betwixt the Right Hon. Arch. Lord Douglas of Douglas on the one part, and John Gillespie, tenant in Bodinglee on the other part." "The said Arch. Lord Douglas hereby sets, etc., to the said John Gillespie and his heirs, secluding assignees and sub-tenants, all and whole the lands and farm of Bodinglee, as present possessed by himself, with houses, biggings, yards, and pertinents, lying within the parish of Robertoun, barony of Douglas, and shire of Lanark, and that for all the days, years, and space of nineteen years." "Reserving always full power to the said Arch. Lord Douglas, to search for, work, heap up, and carry away coal, lime, and stone, clay for bricks, or any other metal or mineral which may be found on the said lands, and to erect milns, build houses, and other accommodation for manufactories, and workmen that may be employed at the said works, and to take off ground for kail-yards, and for maintaining cows and horses necessary for the said manufactories, or workmen that may be employed at the said work in carrying on the same, and also to alter roads or make new ones, to enclose or plant any part of the ground set; the said John Gillespie being always allowed such deduction out of his rent for the damage done by said operation," etc.; "upon the other hand, the said John Gillespie, etc., to pay the sum of sixty-four pounds sterling of annual rent for above," etc. "To pay the Baron fee used and wont, and also, if required, to keep one dog or hound for the said Arch. Lord Douglas;" "there shall be a break at the end of every seven years of this tack, for the master as well as the tenant, upon their giving notice of their intention so to do."

[The prosperity of the cotton mills erected at New Lanark, and the working of lime at Newton-Wiston and Wildshaw, Douglas, will account for the provisions as to possible manufactories, lime, etc., being embodied in the lease of 1794.—A. M.]

A FEW ROUGH NOTES ON THE PARISH OF DOUGLAS—1860.

THE ground, in general, is a light soil, unfit to bear wheat with profit to the cultivator, but it produces oats and barley of first-rate qualities. There are some fine meadows of natural hay, which are more valuable than the best arable land in the parish. The ground, at a distance from the river, is hilly, moorish, wild, and uncultivated; but it produces excellent and sound pasture for sheep. There are no herds of black cattle reared in the parish, as in the olden time.

The Kirkton of Douglas "was a burgh of barony before 1668. In 1685 the Marquis of Douglas got from the King and Parliament the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs at the town of Douglas, and of levying tolls and customs at these markets and fairs." Douglas is a market town—Friday is the market day. About sixty years ago the market was well attended; corn, meal, etc., were exposed for sale. Now there is no appearance of business—indeed, there is no business, although two or three individuals from the country are in the habit of visiting the town weekly, every Friday; the object which they have in view is to keep the "Market Friday" from becoming extinct. It is surmised that this is not the true motive, from the manner in which some of these individuals generally leave the town. The fairs in Popish times were all held in the churchyard. After the Revolution they continued to be held there till the middle of the last century. The shoemakers were the last to leave the churchyard, and that only twenty-five years ago.

There are some very old houses in Douglas. On the north side there is a "two-storey house" called "The Scribe Tree," from the rude figure of a tree cut on the south door. This house, in the olden time, was the head inn in the town. When smuggling was carried on to a great extent between the Isle of Man and Scotland, frequently bands of smugglers made the "Scribe Tree" their resting-place for the night. There was then an excise officer in Douglas, but he was no object of fear. In the morning, after the smugglers left, he followed them for a mile, at a respectful distance, calling upon them to surrender, and firing his pistols, charged with powder; and the smugglers would say to him—"That is enough; you have done your duty; good morning." The officer, invited by the smugglers to meet *some travellers* in the inn, accepted the invitation. The oldest houses are on the south side of the churchyard, some having arched chambers. They were built before the Reformation, and inhabited by those connected with St Bride's Church.

There is in Douglas a building, three stories in height, called "Red Hall." It belonged to the Flemings, who emigrated to Douglas after the settlement of Theobald the Fleming in Douglasdale. Wherever the Flemings had a settlement, they had a Red Hall.

The houses in Douglas, at the Reformation, consisted of one storey, except those at the Cross of two stories, and covered with "divots," and thatched with straw. A little before the Revolution, a few were covered with slates. The houses that have been built within the last forty years are better in many respects. The number of houses is decreasing; but those now built are superior in comfort and appearance, all being slated. The population of the town has greatly increased since the middle of the last century, the increase resulting from the extinction of small farms, and the "ousting" of the cottars from these small farms. The town has an antique appearance at the Cross. The streets are narrow, and of very irregular appearance. They were formed long before the introduction of carts. Few of the old houses are built on the same line. Lady Jane Douglas, sister of the Duke of Douglas, lodged, with her two sons, a few days at the "Scribe Tree Inn," after she was denied admittance into Douglas Castle, and repulsed from it by her brother.

The village of Uddington.—Nearly three miles north-east of Douglas is the ancient and rude-looking village of Uddington. The population of this village at the Revolution was but a little short of half the population of Douglas; now the number of its inhabitants is greatly reduced, cottage after cottage having been erased. The inhabitants, though poor, are more comfortable than many are in the same grade of life, each cottage having a patch of land, or "a plain," attached to it, the rent of which is trifling.

Cases of fever few; a case of typhus rare, and when it occurs has been *imported*. Cholera never visited the parish. The water, in town and parish, is particularly good. There are many aged persons in the parish. One female in the village is ninety-six, and there are a few males and females between eighty and ninety.

Pennant, who travelled through the wilds of Crawfordjohn to Douglas, when he reached the brow of the hill which commanded an extensive view of Douglasdale, was struck with the beauty of the scenery, like fairy vision, bursting upon his view.

The names of a number of places are of British or of Celtic origin. *Douglas*—*Dhuglas*, the dark-blue stream. This is descriptive. *Glen-taggart*, near the south boundary of the parish. *Gleann-sagart*—the priest's glen. There was a chapel in Roman Catholic times at the place. *Airnsalloch*, a small stream from the south-east, which joins Douglas-water a mile south-west from the town. *Airneseileach*—the sloe and willow stream, descriptive. There are on its banks sloe and willow bushes in great abundance. The *Inch*—*Innis*, the island—a place at the four-mile stone from Douglas on the road to Muirkirk. In the olden time a few acres of land, bounded by *Monks-water* on the north and by Douglas-water on the south, formed an island, or inch, as it was pronounced by the Saxons. There is a house on the land called "The Inch," although there is now no island. *Auchandaff*, a farm on the south bound of the parish. *Auchandamh*—the ox field. The Celtic names of places are comparatively few. The Saxons

early entered the parish. To many places they gave new names, and some of these were translated by them from the Celtic.

Auchensaugh is the only hill of note in the parish. There the Covenants were renewed in 1782. It commands a wide horizon. From it Ben-Lomond and Ben-Ledi, hills of the Gael, are visible in a clear day. Cormacoup Hill, west of Douglas; the old road from Ayr to Edinburgh ran along the side of it. Brown Hill, half-a-mile east of Douglas. Hawk-shaws, three miles west of Douglas.

The principal stream is Douglas-water. It rises near the foot of Cairntable, and runs through the parish in its length, dividing it nearly into two equal parts, and falls into the Clyde at "Crookboat." Its tributaries on its right bank are—Kennox-water, Andershaw lane or water, Airnsalloch, Parkhead-burn, and Craig-burn. On its left bank—Monks or Mucks water, Smuggler's-burn, Moura-burn, Bridelea-burn, and Poniel-water. In Douglas-water there is a considerable number of fish. The greater part are small. The water is much fished by young lads, who are expert fishers. Scarcely a fisher comes from a distance to Douglas-water for a day's sport. In all its tributaries there is fish in abundance, but of small size. In Douglas-water there are trout, perch, and pike. The perch made their escape from a pond in front of Douglas Castle, which after a heavy fall of rain burst, and they were carried into Douglas-water.

There is no natural wood of any extent in the parish, but patches, chiefly of birch, are still found in some of the hollows on the hills. There are many thousand acres of plantations, consisting of larch, spruce, pine, etc., among which are intermingled oak, ash, elm, etc. The spruce and larch are being cut fit for every domestic purpose. Douglas parish, in the olden time, was covered with wood. The peat mosses contain many trunks of trees, particularly of oak, and some of large dimensions. The oldest and largest trees are at Douglas Castle; they are ash trees. Thirty years ago, one was blown down. When sawn across near the root, 600 rings were counted, indicating the age of the tree. Near the centre many of the rings were obliterated. Two of these aged occupants of the vale still remain; one of them is called "the Hanging Tree." In the wars between Scotland and England, prisoners were hanged on that tree. A few years ago a high wind broke off the branch in which the hook was fixed to which the executioner made fast his rope. That part of the branch, with the hook as it was attached to it many centuries ago, is preserved at Douglas Castle.

Ash trees were to be found at every farm-house which was built in the olden time. The yew tree makes the best bow, the ash the next. Tenants were bound to plant ash trees for bows, as every male was bound to learn and practise archery. The law was strongest on this point, and the *laird* saw that the law was obeyed. In many places ash trees of a great age are standing, where for centuries there have been no houses. The best bows were made of the yew tree, and it was reserved for the use of the lords of the soil and their sons; seldom

was a bow of yew seen in the hands of a vassal. The tenant was also bound to plant the alder tree; and this tree is to be found to this day, not only at old castles, but at old farm-houses. It was planted for a particular and useful purpose. The wood of the alder was accounted, in old times, preferable to every kind of wood for arrows. The plane tree was in great abundance at every farm-house. It was planted by the tenant for domestic use. The wood of this tree was in old times of great value in the hands of the turner, it being well adapted for wooden bowls, platters, and other domestic utensils, which were then in more universal use.

There are two lakes in the parish—one between the town and Douglas Castle. It covers fourteen acres of ground. The other is nearly a mile below the castle, and close to the right bank of Douglas-water, and covers about thirty acres of land. Both lakes are artificial. They abound with trout and perch; there are also pike in both sheets of water; some have been taken upwards of seven pounds in weight. Both lakes are strictly preserved, and so is Douglas-water within the castle grounds. The whole of Douglas-water, excepting these three miles, is open to every angler. On these lakes there are swans, Canadian geese, wild ducks, teal, etc.

There is also an artificial loch or reservoir in the western boundary of the parish, commonly called "Glenbuck Loch," which covers a great extent of ground. The embankments were constructed by the Catrine Cotton Mill Company, to procure a supply of water for their machinery in summer drought, when the Water of Ayr is low. If both embankments were to give way at the same time, one part (the greater part) would roll down the Ayr, and the other would rush into the Douglas-water. The Catrine Company are bound to pay all the damages which the water might do should it burst the embankments. There are trout and perch in the loch; sometimes perch are taken in great numbers. The line that divides the county of Lanark from that of Ayrshire runs across the loch.

The turnpike road from Carlisle to Glasgow runs through the parish from south to north, two miles east of Douglas. It enters the parish three miles east from Douglas, and leaves the parish about four miles from the town, and enters the parish of Lesmahagow. The road from Ayr to Edinburgh passes through Douglas. It enters the parish six miles west of the town, at the boundary line between the county of Ayr and the county of Lanark. It leaves the parish about four miles from Douglas, where it enters the parish of Carmichael. There are few parish roads, and these few are in a most disgraceful state, except one of two miles leading from the Ayr and Edinburgh road at Janefield to the Glespin coalpits, and another of one mile leading from the Carlisle road, at the southern boundary of the parish, to the "Wildshaw Limeworks."

A survey was made for a railway from Muirkirk, to join the Caledonian four miles below Abington. The line would have crossed the parish three miles above Douglas. An Act of Parliament was obtained

for a line from Motherwell to join the line from Muirkirk. The junction would have been a little below Cormacoup. The line would have passed within less than a mile of Douglas.

There are four stone bridges over Douglas-water—one at Janefield, a mile and a-half above the town; the second at Happendon, on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, two and a-half miles below Douglas. This bridge consists of two arches. The third is five miles below Douglas, has two arches, unites the parishes of Lesmahagow and Carmichael; and the fourth near the junction of Douglas-water with the Clyde, and unites the same parishes. There is a stone bridge over Monks or Mucks-water, in the parish, about fifty yards above its junction with Douglas-water. It is on the Muirkirk road, four miles above Douglas. There are also stone bridges over nearly the whole of the small streams that flow into Douglas-water. There are three wooden bridges over Douglas-water; they were constructed to bear the passage of loaded carts. The one is at "Table Stane;" the second at the town; the third at Douglas Castle, on the road leading to the garden. These have an elegant appearance.

There are three toll-bars in the parish—one a mile and a-half west of Douglas, on the Muirkirk road; another on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, at Douglas-mill, three miles from Douglas, with a check-bar a mile and a-half south of the bar; and the third is at Uddington, on the Edinburgh and Ayr road. There is also a toll-bar on the Douglas and Muirkirk road, on the *very line* that unites the counties of Ayr and Lanark. The toll-house is in Ayrshire.

The "Douglas Arms" is the head inn. In it man and horse will find excellent accommodation. It is patronised by the most respectable persons in the parish and neighbourhood, and by commercial travellers, etc. There are five public-houses in the village besides the Douglas Arms Inn, and these are supported chiefly by the working-classes. The patronage is cordially given, and by many to an extent which is ruinous to themselves and families.

Earls-mill is the only corn mill in the parish. It is three miles south of Douglas. The motive power is water, from Andershawburn. The machinery has many of the modern improvements. It can prepare the finest flour and make the best oatmeal.

There is a "Waulk Mill" and also a "Dye Work" on the Douglas-water, three miles above the town. There has been in that district a "waulk mill" and a dye work from time immemorial. Connected with the dye work there is a mill for carding wool, and it is only a few years since the carding of wool by machinery was introduced into the parish. In the olden time all the wool was carded at home by hand cards. In farm-houses, the men, in long winter nights, carded the wool, and the females span it, and with song, work, and the merry laugh, the night passed away.

In 1685, the Marquis of Douglas obtained from the King and Parliament the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs at Douglas, and of levying tolls and customs there.

There were five yearly fairs held in the town. The "March Fair," on the third Friday of March—new style—chiefly for hiring servants. "Whitsun-Friday," first Friday after the old term, for settling accounts, and hiring. "June Fair," second Wednesday—old style—for hiring servants for harvest, and general business. "October Fair," third Wednesday—old style—for hiring, and general business. "Martinmas Fair," first Friday after the old term, general business, and hiring. Of these fairs, four are *extinct*.

At all of the fairs there were shoemakers' stalls, coopers with every kind of wooden vessel, etc.; stalls of various kinds; and there were carts with pigs, whose squeaking is a variety in the hubbub. The public houses are much patronised. *The publican's prayer* here for a good fair is: "A fine day till the people are gathered, and after that, a doon-right pour o' rain the hail day." There is much dancing at fairs. There are penny reels, from *early* in the afternoon to a late hour, in the Mason Lodge, which is rented for dancing on fair days. The dancing hall is well attended. The shouting (the hoo-hoohing) of the bumpkins, and the clatter of their iron-shod shoes, as they lumber through the reel, produce a noise which sets conversation at defiance. There is something exceeding grotesque in the ball-room evolutions of a lout when under the spell of whisky and the fiddle.

There is a daily arrival of letters from north, south, etc., and a daily morning delivery in town. There is a daily morning dispatch to Muirkirk, and an evening arrival at same place.

There are three churches in the parish, and all in the town. 1. Established Church. 2. The U.P. Church, built in 1817, settled ministry in 1820. Sittings 350, of these 100 are free sittings. There is a manse; stipend £100. The members belong to five parishes. 3. Free Church, built in 1845, a settled ministry, with a manse. 4. There is a small congregation of Baptists; there is no church; there is no settled ministry. 5. There is a large body of "non-hearers," of all ages, and all relationships—old and young, father and son, mother and daughter, etc.

There are five schools in the parish. In town—1. The Parish School. 2. A venture school. 3. The Countess of Home's industrial school for girls—school-room and house for teacher. 4. A school at Rigside, four miles below Douglas. School-room and dwelling-house, and £5 of salary, paid by the Earl of Home. 5. A school at Table Stane, three miles above Douglas—school-room and dwelling-house. A widow teaches a few girls to read, sew, and knit. £5 of salary paid by Earl of Home. The parish school-house, etc., and the two last-mentioned school-houses, were built by the Lord Douglas. They are excellent buildings, and suitable.

The people are industrious, but not provident, or saving for "a rainy day." When stagnation in weaving comes, they look to the House of Douglas for assistance, which is always given, and generally by furnishing them with out-door labour till they obtain a supply of

work from their employers. This reliance on the House of Douglas militates against providence and self-reliance. Males and females dress respectably on Sabbath—all the church-going class do so. There are many places where the people have better church-going habits. With regard to morality, they can, all things considered, bear comparison with their neighbours.

Great changes have taken place respecting funerals since the end of last century. In olden times, when the funeral was from the country, the coffin was carried to the grave on the backs of two horses walking abreast, being, by a particular kind of harness, kept close to each other. The coffin was placed before the riders, who held it with one hand, and guided the horses with the other. The horses had black trappings, furnished by the session, called the "Horse Claiths." Now there is a hearse, which can be drawn by one or two horses. There was "service" in every case (entertainment in eating and drinking) given to the funeral attendants, according to the means of the bereaved family. Bread and cheese were first presented; ale followed, then whisky and rum, brandy and wine; sometimes there were two "rounds" of each of these. The poorest invariably gave oatcakes and cheese, ale, whisky, and short-bread. The poor were often seriously injured by the mode in which funerals were conducted, and it sometimes required years to discharge the debts which they had contracted, to be *foolishly* like their neighbours. Many partook too freely of the liquors, and some were so intoxicated that they could not follow the coffin to the grave.

At funerals in the country, before the "service" began, two men made their appearance, one carrying on a small barn "wecht" tobacco pipes for the company. This individual stuck a pipe in the button hole of the coat of every man, and the other man, following, hung on the pipe in the button hole a piece of tobacco about a foot and a-half in length. At every funeral in the country there was a great variety of biscuits, cakes, etc., which were carried round in barn riddles, and sometimes in barn "wechts." Every man took up unbroken a portion of each kind, kind after kind in great variety being presented in succession. The pieces taken up were conveyed to the pockets, which, in many cases, were crammed. The children were anxiously looking for the return of their fathers, to receive their share of the funeral dainties which they had brought from the house of mourning. Sometimes the question was asked, "When is father going to a funeral?" In the town, there is now no "service" at funerals, by agreement entered into forty years ago. In the country, wine and biscuits are presented, and this change in the mode of conducting funerals has been in all respects most beneficial.

The belief in witchcraft still lingers in the parish, particularly with the aged and those who live among the hills. The rowan tree is still used as a charm against witchcraft as regards cattle. There are some houses in which the cattle would not be deemed safe if it were wanting. Among the hills, if a hint be given of the disbelief

in witchcraft, immediately the unbeliever is reminded of the witch of Endor. This is considered as *settling the point*.

In 1780, the usual breakfast was oatmeal porridge, or brose, with a little milk. The principal part of dinner was broth, or, as it was usually called, "kail," from colewort and barley, beaten in a mortar, constituting the greatest portion of the ingredients. The quantity of butcher meat in the preparation of this dish was small, frequently not a morsel, when the broth was called "muslin kail." For supper, there was in every farm-house *sowans*, which "in fragrant lunt set a' their gabs astearing." The bread was generally oat-cakes. In many farm-houses it was composed of pease and oats in proportion, according to taste. This bread was called "mashlam." There has been a great change for the better. In the past age there were no vegetables, except colewort or "green kail," rarely a few cabbages were to be seen. Now in every cottage garden there is a quantity of vegetables. Now not a pot is put on the fire (except by the very poorest) to make "muslin kail." The people are now better fed and clothed than their ancestors were.

Twenty years after the beginning of the present century butcher meat, fresh, could seldom be procured in Douglas. The consumption was so small that it was deemed prudent not to kill an ox or a cow till buyers were obtained for at least two-thirds of the animal. At the end of last century, it was not deemed safe to kill a sheep till there was a certainty of selling the four quarters of it. In 1780, tradition says before a sheep was killed for sale, that the public crier gave "intimation that a sheep was to be killed next day" if customers were found; that the minister had agreed to take the near hind leg, the baron bailie the far hind leg; that two families had joined to take the near fore leg, and if a buyer did not "cast up" for the far fore leg in three hours, that the sheep would be sent to the hill. At Martinmas, families that could afford to purchase a fat ox or fat cow "laid in" what was called "their mart." It was cut into pieces and salted. Poor families that could not individually purchase a "mart," united in purchasing an ox or a cow for their "mart." Now beef, mutton, etc., may be purchased *fresh* in Douglas every day, and may be called good. Lamb and veal, in their season, can also be obtained, but sheep and lambs are cheaper in the Glasgow markets than where they are reared.

In the middle of the last century tea was a luxury heard of by some, but enjoyed by few. About 1770 a few individuals, for some particular *occasion*, partook of it. It was for many years a beverage of the greatest rarity, and enjoyed only by the rich, as the price was high. It is not more than eighty years since it was *clandestinely* partaken of by many "gudewives" in town and country. The "tea equipage," the tea-pot, cups, etc., were placed in a cup-board, the door of which the "gudewife" held in her hand, ready to shut it on the appearance of any intruding on her enjoyment. It was then considered extravagant for the wife of a tradesman to drink tea.

Property in village, held in feu; all being vassals to the house of Douglas. All the land in the parish is held in vassalage, except the Douglas estate, which holds of the crown. There is, strictly speaking, only one "laird" in the parish, all the rest of the proprietors are but *gudemen*. The estate of Cormacoup is entailed, and the greatest part of the Douglas estate. Property has greatly increased in value since the beginning of the century. Houses and gardens in the town have increased one-third in value, and some *one-half*. It is the same with regard to land and rents.

In the sixteenth century the wages of the labouring man in the Upper Ward were 1½d per day, and the wages of an overseer were 2d. These were the wages paid at the "gold diggings on Glengonar" and Elvan-water, under the management of Bulmer, the German, who collected £100,100 of gold in these places. After the Union, wages rose. They reached in the beginning of the seventeenth century 4d per day for a labourer, and 6d for a mason. At the middle of said century they were 6d per day, and in 1790, 6d per day, with board. In the beginning of the present century wages were 1s 2d per day; of a mason, 1s 6d. Half-yearly wages of a female servant were 30s to 40s; half-yearly wages of male farm servant, £3 10s to £4. In 1771, wages of farm servants per annum, £5; of a maid servant, £2 10s. In 1791, wages of farm servants, £7 to £10; of a maid servant, £3 to £4. Labourers, in 1771, received 10d and 1s per day; in 1791 they received 1s 2d and 1s 4d. In 1859, wages of a labouring man, per day, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; of a mason, 4s 6d. Half-yearly wages of a woman servant, £4 to £6; of a farm servant, £12. The earnings of the handloom weavers are most fluctuating. Sometimes they are as low as 6s, and in a few weeks rise to 8s and 20s.

Retail prices of a few articles for 1751-61, extracted from a "merchant's" shop book. He was a general dealer, well entitled to the name of *Mungo A' Things*. His book points to the habits of the people in those days. Whisky and tobacco were then in great demand. These are the two articles that most frequently occur. 1751—Whisky, one pint (Scotch pint), 1s 8d; tobacco, 1 lb., 10d; gunpowder, 1 lb., 1s 2d; leadshot, 1 lb., 2d; 1 barrel herring, 6s; 1 doz. tobacco pipes, 3d. 1753—1 lb. sugar, 1s 2d; 1 stone of wool (24lbs.), 4s 6d. 1754—1 lb. soap, 8d; 1 lb. starch, 6d. 1755—100 herrings, 3d; ben leather (for shoe soles), per oz., 1½d; ¼ lb. black soap, 4d. 1756—Stone of beef, 24 oz. in lb., 4s 6d. 1758—Stone of whole pease, 1s 4d; 1 peck meal, 11d. 1759—A stone of wool, 4s 6d. 1760—A sheep skin, 4½d. 1761—A pint of tar (for sheep, Scotch pint), 5d; "a dram," 2d. There was whisky at 1s 8d Scotch pint. The consumption of whisky great. No tea in any family account. Very little sugar; only three families bought a few pounds. As little soap. This says little for *cleanly habits* in the Upper Ward. Much wool sold; all for home use. Ben leather in demand at the beginning of winter, for *shoe repairs*. Farmers, etc., *soled* their own

shoes. Gunpowder and shot in demand at certain seasons, for more than *crow-shooting*—for poaching. Much of the wool bought was manufactured at home, for sale when made into cloth. The merchant took yarn, cloth, etc., from the *gudewives* for tobacco, etc. Often cloth, etc., was received and stood marked as part payment of account. In that age servants, when meal was being *milled*, were sent to the mill to sift the meal, etc., frequently six, eight, or ten “drams” are marked as *sent to the servants at the mill*, and these are charged at 2d per “dram.”

The right honourable the Countess of Home possesses the greatest part of the parish—not resident; A. Paterson, Esq., of Cormacoup, resident; — Douglas, Esq., of Monkshead; R. Gillespie, Esq., of Springhill; Mr R. Meikle, Bogside Cottage, resident, and a practising surgeon. There are a few who pay a mere trifle of stipend, etc. The Douglas estate pays nineteen shillings in the pound on parochial burdens; the other lands only one shilling in the pound.

Since the establishment of the rural police, the number of vagrants has greatly decreased. A few are still skulking among the hills. On entering the town they beg, but not openly, unless the officer be absent on his rounds. Before the introduction of the rural police, the parish was a place of refuge for vagrants of every kind, when driven out of Ayrshire by the police in Muirkirk.

When there was no restraint on vagrants of any description, not a few were carried through the parish on hand-barrows. The greater part of these were what they appeared to be, cripples, but some were impostors with the perfect use of their limbs. To enjoy ease they betook themselves to the *barrow mode* of begging, and found it more profitable than that of seeking alms on foot. The parish of Douglas had a full share of these vagrants. Every barrow required at least two persons to convey it from house to house; and in the country, where the distance was great, a horse and cart was employed. Conveying cripples from house to house was not only attended with toil, but with expense. Since the rural police was established not a cripple in a barrow has appeared in Douglas.

Bracken-lea Spot, commonly called “the Spot,” was a small independent farm, till added, a few years ago, to the farm of Parish-holm, when it was held as a “subset.” It is about half-a-mile below Parish-holm, and on the right bank of Douglas-water. Bracken-lea Spot was distinguished by the peculiarity of its situation. Being situated at the base of the range of hills south of it, the sun does not shine on it during the three months of winter. The family, during that time, could not, from any part of the farm, see the sun. His rays they beheld on the opposite range of hills.

In the beginning of this century almost every farmer lodged beggars. There were a few *onsteads* distinguished by this kind of hospitality to the wandering poor. The byre, the stable, barn, etc., were usually the sleeping-places for vagrants. In some *onsteads* there was an outhouse in which there were the beggar’s bed and blankets.

The old stagers were always welcome. No newspapers in that age reached the country. In the kitchen the beggars entertained the family by narrating the news of the district through which they had travelled. An old wanderer said, "The country folks are wild for news, and they get great abundance of them." On being asked what she did when she had no news, her ready answer was, "I mak a wheen, and they tak as well as the true anes, and sometimes far better. There are only two or three farm-houses where beggars *now* find shelter for a night. Frequently the blankets on the beggar's bed were stolen, and large pieces were cut off them.

There are no insane persons in or belonging to the parish. There are three fatuous persons. They reside in the town. One is upwards of 60, one 30, one 16; all are harmless; all unable to do anything for their support. There are four dumb persons in the parish; one, a girl, is a handloom weaver; three are males.

There are no remains of ancient songs or ballads connected with Douglasdale. If there were songs or ballads they have perished, as there is not a fragment of Douglasdale poetry. Douglasdale cannot produce a single stanza of old ballad poetry.

The parish is rich in minerals. There are many seams of coal on both sides of Douglas-water; at Douglas, at Craigie-hall, three miles above the town, there is a seam of coal nine feet in thickness, and of superior quality, but this seam has not been wrought since the end of last century. Every coalmaster has *satisfied* himself with taking the "*crop coal*," which is obtained with little expense. Coal is also wrought at Cormacoup, four miles above Douglas; excellent coal could be got there by sinking deeper. Coal has long been wrought at Rigside, four miles below Douglas; the quality is inferior to that at Douglas and above it. There is Cannel coal at Rigside, which is used in some gas-works, as being cheaper than the Cannel coal at Auchenheath, Lesmahagow, but the gas is inferior, and impregnated with sulphur; there are also seams of excellent coal in the north-west part of the parish. At one time great quantities of coal were carted from Craigie-hall and Rigside to Crawford, Moffat, etc., etc., but since the opening of the Caledonian Railway that traffic has entirely ceased. All the minerals on the Douglas estate in the parish do not belong to the estate; all the minerals were "*reserved*" with the lands that were purchased from the Earl of Selkirk.

There is a great abundance of ironstone in the parish; there are also numerous and valuable seams of *black band* in many parts of the parish. There is excellent fire-brick clay in the north-west part of the parish in great abundance.

There is an inexhaustible supply of limestone; it abounds in every part of the parish where there is coal; it has been wrought four miles above Douglas; it has been wrought at Wildshaw, three miles south-east of Douglas, from time immemorial; the lime produced at Wildshaw is excellent; before the opening of the Caledonian Railway, it

was carried to Moffat and the district around, for building and agriculture; it requires particular preparation for plastering.

On Poniel-water there is marble in great abundance, "*chimney pieces*" and "*tables*" have been manufactured from it; some of these may be seen in Douglas Castle. Traces of lead have been found in one or two places in the parish, but so slight as to afford no inducement to spend money in searching for it.

The deposits of sandstone are extensive; blocks of great magnitude may be obtained; it yields kindly to the chisel, and "*stands the weather.*" Some of Douglas freestone has stood the test of more than 700 years, and promises to stand as long again.

A whinstone formation, or "*trap dyke,*" enters the parish south-east of Douglas, runs across it, and enters the parish of Muirkirk, west of Douglas; it can be traced in Ayrshire for a considerable distance. The metal, in a state of fusion, forced duly through a stratum of sandstone which has been made friable, where it is juxtaposition to the trap, by the action of intense heat; the formation is about forty feet in breadth. A mile south of Douglas, it has been opened as a quarry, where stones for "*road metal,*" "*drystone dykes,*" and building houses are dug; houses built with this stone, by Moffat masons, in their "*best style,*" have a fine appearance.

A few years ago the draining of sheep pasture among the hills commenced, but little was done till lately, when almost every tenant *set about the work* in good earnest, and the change produced on the quality of the herbage is great, and pays well.

Before the farmers began to drain the land, particularly the muirs, the streams, after a great fall of rain, rose slowly, and having arrived at their height, decreased in the same manner; the channels of the rivers then were sufficiently large to contain the water that flowed into them, and thus it passed away without overflowing the banks, except when the fall of rain or the melted snow had been unusually great; but now, from the numerous *drains* which have been made, the river rises to high flood in an incredibly short time, tears up the banks, and overflows the holms to a great extent; at particular seasons, the injury done to land and crops is very great, and, as drainage is increasing, the evil also is increasing. The channel of Douglas-water, must be one-half larger than it now is, or the holms on its banks must cease to be cultivated.

Three centuries ago a breed of grey horses was established in Clydesdale by the Hamilton family; it was on horses of this breed that the old regimental "*corps of cavalry*"—the Scots Greys—was first mounted, and it still retains its colour. At a later period a different race was introduced in the west, and chiefly in Clydesdale, which still remains; it is excellently adapted both for cart and carriage; their breed, in a highly improved state, is found on almost every farm; in the parish there are also horses, which, though not "*thorough bred,*" have a considerable "*sprinkling of blood,*" and on these the spruce farmers of Douglas are mounted.

The first person who ploughed with two horses, without a "gadman," was an English farmer from Northumberland, of the name of Frater, who took a lease of the farm of Wolfcrooks, in the north boundary of Douglas parish, about the middle of last century; the neighbours and others flocked to Wolfcrooks to see, as a wonderful sight, a man ploughing with two horses, without a man to guide them; at that time every plough was drawn by four horses. In the beginning of last century there was scarcely a fence of any kind in the parish; the oldest kind was the earthen, or "turf-dyke;" it was a very imperfect fence, and required to be repaired every year. *Dykes* of this kind for defending the arable fields, or for "march dykes," were repaired every year after the crops were sown; towards the end of the century "*dry stone dykes*" began to be built. Forty years ago there were few thorn hedges, and these few were in a wretched state from want of dressing. Within the last twelve years a considerable number of wire fences have been *raised*. When properly constructed, they present an insuperable barrier to sheep and cattle, but they afford no shelter from the cold blast, and in the landscape they have a cheerless appearance.

The prevailing names of the older families are—Ingles, Symington, Stevenson, Dickson, Willison, Wilson, M'Kinlay, Brown, Haddow, Johnstone, Crawford, Sloan. There have been millers of the name of Stevenson in Earls-mill since its erection in the sixteenth century. There is a farmer in Monkshead called Symington, whose ancestors have been tenants of the same farm for some hundreds of years. There are many in the parish of the name of Symington. The name of Dickson is borne by many in the parish, and all who bear this name boast of their descent from "Doughty Dickson," the faithful adherent of the great and good Sir James Douglas. The names which have been given abound in the parish. There is not an individual of the name of Douglas in the parish, except an old man who lately came from a neighbouring parish. The non-resident proprietor of Monkshead is Douglas. It is strange that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the name of Douglas was borne but by a few. Now the name of Douglas, we may say, is extinct. The name of even that powerful family has ceased to be connected with the estate of Douglas—the family and the name gone.

The "trockit" and "black-faced" sheep, about the end of last century, constituted the greatest part of the flocks on every farm. The face and legs of the trockit sheep were blotched with black and white; they were inferior to the real black-faced sheep. The pure black-faced sheep were distinct from these, and in greater numbers. "His body is of a plump, barrel shape; his head is horned, and his face and legs are black as jet, without any mixture of white. His face is set off with a thick, prominent collar of wool surrounding his neck. His wool is superior, both in quantity and quality, to the trockit sheep." "It is uncertain whence the black-faced breed was originally derived, but there is a tradition of its having been *first*

planted upon the King's farm in the forest of Ettrick. That farm used to contain 5000 sheep for the use of the King's household, and *probably* gave rise to that mode of sheep-farming which still subsists in the south of Scotland, namely, store-farming." The present system of sheep-farming does not appear to have taken place till about the end of the reign of James VI. Before that period the mountainous south country districts were kept under a stock of black cattle, and some small straggling flocks of sheep. "When the sheep farming came to be extended, the practice of muir burning, for the improvement of the sheep pasture, was introduced, and has continued." "A farm in the country of Ardgour, not far from Fort-William, was turned, in the year 1764, into sheep pasture. In the month of June, twenty-nine scores of ewes and widders were brought from Douglas, in Clydesdale, and placed upon it. This was the *first stock of south country sheep* that was settled beyond the chain. Their price at Douglas, on an average, was 6s 6d each. Their driving from Douglas to Ardgour, in twelve days, cost 5d a-head, and only three of the whole flock were left upon the journey. As the farm was rented, the grass of each sheep stood only 6½d."

Forty years ago a few goats were kept on some farms; now there are none, this kind of stock being found unprofitable.

There are roe deer in the woods. It was considered, when the first of them was seen in the plantations, that they had escaped from the deer park at Hamilton. They are now in considerable numbers, and carefully protected. Foxes are in considerable numbers. They do not burrow in the ground, but make their abode under the dense brushwood and under rubbish from the branches of felled trees in the plantations around Douglas. The farmers complain of no depredations committed by them on lambs and poultry. The abundance of hares, rabbits, pheasants, etc., offer them a supply of food without exertion. When there were few plantations, and game scarce, the farmers sustained great loss of lambs and poultry. Beaters are sent into the wood, and scores of persons, with guns, are stationed so as to command the avenue which the fox must enter when he moves before the beaters, and a number of foxes are killed at every "fox-shooting." No fox-hounds have hunted in the parish within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

There are otters in Douglas-water, and the havoc which they make of the fish in the water and its tributaries is great. Fishes partly devoured are frequently found, the remains of the otter's supper. The otter is a dainty fellow; it is only certain parts of the fish it will eat when he has "pick and wale" at command.

There were no rabbits in the parish in a wild state before 1830. They first made their appearance three miles below the town, and increased rapidly. In a few years they overspread the whole of the parish, and found also their way into the neighbouring ones. The farmers loudly complained of the depredations committed by them. In a severe winter they barked hundreds of trees and thorn hedges.

Every young plantation, when not protected, was entirely destroyed. The Earl of Home is endeavouring to extirpate them, but the extermination is slow, on account of the extent of cover.

There are squirrels in the woods, but at one time they were more numerous. From a cause unknown, they have decreased.

There is not a magpie in the parish. No sooner does one enter it than it is shot. Their destruction is for the preservation of game. There are jays in the plantations. Wood pigeons are in great numbers, and do damage. Jack-daws are numerous about Douglas Castle, and build in holes of the aged trees, etc.

Forty years ago there was a rookery at Douglas Castle, and the number of its inhabitants was great; but on account of the damage which they did, they were expelled. After forty years' banishment, they returned and took possession of their former habitation; and this happening to take place in the year in which the Earl of Home entered into possession of the Douglas estates, the people regarded their return as a *lucky omen*—that it was something that *boded luck* to both parties taking possession.

Game is abundant, and in great variety—pheasants, black-game, grouse, partridges, wild-ducks, snipes, hares, rabbits, etc. The game is preserved carefully, and at great expense, but the poacher manages to obtain game in season and out of season.

Corn-growing parishes suit poultry best. Douglas cannot be called a poultry-producing parish, although there be a poultry-house at every *onstead*, the inhabitants of which are only a few hens and a cock. There are no geese in the parish, except a few at Douglas Castle. At every farm-house a few ducks are to be seen. Cadgers, with donkeys and creels, perambulate the parish and collect eggs, chickens, etc., the gudewife receiving tea, tobacco, etc.

There are many hives of bees in the parish. It is well adapted to the keeping of bees. Pasturage affords greater and better supply of food for bees than land under cultivation. Where heather abounds, and is in flower, bees can collect more honey in six weeks than they could in many places during the season. Many in the town who keep bees take the hives into the muirs, and place them under the care of the shepherd when the heather is in bloom. Honey, superior to that which was gathered on the thyme-clad Hybla and Hymettus, and of which the ancients boasted, is obtained every year, in great abundance, from the heather bloom of Auchensough, Elvan's-hill, and Glespen-muir. The produce of honey in a *favourable year* is great; but the product from bees is very precarious.

Flax is not now grown in the parish. In the olden time great quantities were raised by the farmer for home consumption. Female servants in farm-houses, at the beginning of this century, had part of their wages paid in flax. It was usual for them to have a *forpet* of flax seed sown, and the produce, little or much, formed part of their wages. There is now no flax-mill in the parish. It may be stated that female servants in many places had fleeces of wool given

to them as part of wages. There is now no inducement to grow flax and manufacture it at home. All the various fabrics which formerly were made of flax can be obtained cheaper.

In the days of our forefathers every farmer sowed hemp seed. The portion of ground set apart for the seed was called *the hemp-rig*, as a ridge of land was usually what was required; but if the ridges were small, two were considered necessary. The hemp was made into various articles for home use. The principle article was ropes, and used for various purposes. In the winter evenings the hemp was manufactured. Now there is no "*hemp-rig*."

Hazleside is about two miles west of Douglas. The house and lands of Hazleside were given by good Sir James Douglas to his trusty servant "Thomas Dickson." Dickson fell fighting with the English at the chancel door of St Bride's Church on Palm Sunday. There is scarcely a vestige of the old mansion of Hazleside remaining. There are indications that it had been a building of magnitude and strength. Some very old trees remain and continue to brave the blasts of winter. They consist of plane and ash. The greater is plane. Hazleside (the site of the house) is now included in the south-west end of a large plantation that was formed about the end of last century. The place that is now called Hazleside is a farm-house of two stories. It is upon the site of what was the old farm building belonging to Hazleside. The name of the "office buildings" of Hazleside was the "Byers," and by some of the oldest inhabitants of the vale it is still called the "Byers." Parts of the old building were arched.

A company of Highlanders, on their retreat from England in 1745, visited Douglas on their way to the north. They halted two days in Douglas. To the inhabitants they were most unwelcome visitors. They made free with property of every kind which they required or had a desire to possess. Shoes were an article which they were very desirous to obtain. Some of them were barefooted, and others had shoes in the *last stage of service*. Tradition says that when an inhabitant was seen by them with a pair of good shoes, he was saluted with *shange progues!* If the person showed no inclination for an exchange, by parting with his shoes, they were, without ceremony, pulled off. The same party carried off from Douglas Castle a sword, which, after the battle of Culloden, was recovered by the Duke of Douglas, and is now in Bothwell Castle. From the manner in which the Highlanders conducted themselves, they were a heavy burden upon the town. They were got quit of in rather a curious way. An individual in Douglas wrote a letter, as if it had been written by an officer in His Majesty's army (who, with a company of soldiers, was in pursuit of the enemy), and sent it to Douglas. The substance of the letter was, that the people of Douglas should use all means to detain the Highlanders till the King's troops should reach Douglas. The letter was dropped on the street. In the morning it was picked up by a Highlander and taken to

Douglas Castle, which the Highland officers had taken possession of for their quarters. In an hour after the letter had reached the castle, the Highlanders were moving from Douglas under the malédictions of those who had suffered from them.

There are no Roman remains in the parish. No camps, Roman or British. Part of the head of a bronze spear was found in a rivulet near Cormacoup—supposed to be Roman.

On the top of Kirktondyke-hill (now covered with wood), there are the remains of a cairn called the "Captain's Cairn." The remains indicate a small cairn. Tradition is silent respecting it.

"Bryce's Cross" is three miles south of Douglas, on the summit of the Blackgate-hill. It consists of a very small cairn of stones, about three feet in height. Tradition says that a packman of the name of Bryce was murdered on the spot where the cairn has been raised. In Catholic countries a cross is erected where a murder has been committed. This was also the usage in Scotland in Catholic times. The cross is gone; but the little cairn marks the spot. It is on the old track over the hill from Glasgow to Douglas. The old road is along the edge of a black "flow-moss."

There were Covenanters belonging to the parish. Some of them suffered much in the persecuting times. One called Alexander Brown—some of his descendants live in town. Another of the name of Grey; there are also descendants of his living in Douglas. And James Gavin, a tailor, had his ears cut off by Claverhouse's dragoons, who found him in his hiding-place on Airne-Salloch-burn, a mile south of Douglas. Gavin was transported to Barbadoes. After the Revolution he returned to Douglas, and built a house of one storey in the High Street. On the lintel of the door the tailor's "goose," "cawboard," and "shears" are sculptured, and remain to this day. A number of cottars, believed to have embraced *Covenanting principles*, were ejected from the land of Cormacoup; but few were persecuted in the parish.

The meal basin of John Brown, the "godlie carrier," who was shot by Claverhouse at Priesthill, is in Douglas. The basin is of plane tree, and capacious. It will hold two pecks of meal—*old measure*. It gives indications of the ravages of time by the number of *worm holes* which it displays. It is preserved as a valued relic of a godly man who sealed his testimony with his blood.

A rolling pin was used in the preparation of oatcakes for a few Covenanters who came to a farm-house, weary and hungry, in their flight from "Bothwell Brig." The gudeman was friendly to the *Covenanting cause*, and with heart and hand encouraged those who supported it. The oatcakes which had been prepared for family use were soon exhausted. A maiden was instantly set to work to prepare more. Tradition says that for *three* hours the fugitives kept the maiden, who was not *slack* at work, busily engaged in preparing cakes for them. Tradition also says that for *two hours* they ate faster than she could prepare for them. The rolling pin, which was

of so much service on that disastrous day to the men of the covenant, is carefully preserved at Douglas.

On the right bank of Douglas-water, two miles below Douglas Castle, there is an oblong mount called Boncastle. The name by some is supposed to be derived from a fort of observation which was situated upon its summit. Eighty years ago, when the House of Douglas was desirous to get the town of Douglas transferred to Millholm, near the base of Boncastle, that mount was fixed on for the site of the parish church. The project failed, as what would have been given to the people as the value of their houses in Douglas, would not have raised houses for them at Millholm.

The burial place of suicides is on the boundary line between the parishes of Douglas and Crawfordjohn, and on the march between (of old) two "lairds' lands." The form of graves is distinctly seen, although no burial has taken place there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Long after it ceased to be a burial place, many felt "eerie" in passing it under cloud of night.

Auchensaugh is a hill south-east of Douglas, and nearly mid-way between Douglas and Crawfordjohn. On a level spot on the east side of the hill, the covenants were renewed in 1712. The form which was observed at Borland-hill, in the parish of Lesmahagow, when the covenants were renewed in 1689, was followed there except the confession of individual sins, which was omitted.

The meeting of Estates at Edinburgh granted leave to raise a regiment, chiefly of "west countrymen," to be under the command of the Earl of Angus. There were rumours of an invasion from Ireland, and also reports that Claverhouse was raising troops in the north. "A general meeting" of Covenanters was held on the 13th of May, 1689, at Douglas. At this meeting it was agreed to "embody the next day." On the 14th of May, 1689, "The Angus Regiment" (as it was called) was embodied in a holm called the Marquis's Holm, on the north bank of Douglas-water, and about an hundred yards south of the town. The regiment was to consist of twenty companies, forming two battalions. The necessary complement of men was readily obtained. Of those who enlisted, a considerable number belonged to Douglas and its neighbourhood. The command was given to James, Earl of Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas, and from him it was called "the Angus Regiment." Afterwards it was called "the Cameronian Regiment," some say in honour of Cameron, who fell at Ayr's Moss. Most probably it was called "the Cameronian Regiment" from the number of men who composed it being of like principles with Cameron. It is now the 26th Regiment of the line. Immediately after being enrolled it marched to Edinburgh, and took up a position before the Castle—which still held out for James—and was of service in the reduction of that stronghold. In three months after being enrolled at Douglas, it covered itself with glory at Dunkeld. The Cameronian Regiment distinguished itself at home and abroad, and its valour has suffered no diminution.

Between the town and the castle, and on the east side of the approach to the castle, is the "Gallow Knowe." It is a small eminence, a little swell of the ground. When the Barons of Douglas possessed the power of death and life over their vassals, not a few were hanged for little than "*just to please the Laird.*" Tradition has handed down the case of a customer weaver in Poniel district, who, having been accused of pilfering yarn given him by the gudewives of the district to make into cloth, was tried, and found guilty. The sentence passed upon him was, that next day he was to be hanged on the Gallow Knowe. When he was upon the ladder, and the rope was about his neck, the laird asked him if he could recommend an honest weaver to the district. The answer was—"As I am a dying man, I cannot, with a clear conscience, recommend any weaver as honest." "Take him down," was the order of the Baron; "it's better to keep the ill kent, than to tak the unkent." On the Gallow Knowe many brave Southerns came to an untimely end. The "Gallow Tree" and the "Hanging Tree" at the castle were in requisition for the work when the castle was taken by Scots or English.

James V. was on his way from the west to Douglasdale, alone. A little to the east of the place where Muirkirk now stands, he came upon a company of gypsies encamped, and preparing their noon-day meal. He was invited to join them in the repast, and readily accepted the invitation. He asked not, for conscience' sake, how the mutton had been procured. After a few rounds of something to drink stronger than the water of the neighbouring spring, he began, as was his practice, to use too much freedom with the younger females. This exasperated the gypsies. After much foul speech on both sides, the gypsies, to punish him, when they were about to move their camping-places for the night, strapped upon his back a heavy budget, and forced him to carry it to Cormacoup, where he revealed to the gudeman who he was, and sent a note to the Earl of Douglas to come to Cormacoup with some followers. On the arrival of the Earl he ordered the gypsies to be hanged on a tree. This was done; the tree remains, and is called the "hanging tree."

According to tradition, the village of Uddington had almost obtained the honour of being made a royal burgh by James V., "the King of Commons," and of royal burgh making celebrity. His majesty slept one night in Uddington, and the house in which he slept has been preserved. It is a very humble-looking structure, and is now used as a byre and barn. There is scarcely an opening to admit light, and the doorways are very low.

Tradition says that James V., travelling in disguise, slept one night at Kirktondyke—a farm-house of humble appearance about a mile south-east of Douglas; in the morning, after a homely breakfast, he sent one of the household to Douglas Castle with the message, the Marquis was to come to Kirktondyke, and speak to the "Guidman of Ballangeich;" the Marquis instantly obeyed the command; after a

long conference they separated—the Marquis returned to the castle, and the King went on his way to Crawford Castle.

Near Cairntable there are vestiges of a fort; it is known that in the olden time the Douglasses had a stronghold “on the skirts of Cairntable.” The castle appears to have been a strong place. Archibald, seventh Earl of Angus, when threatened by Henry of England for slaying Ralph Ivers, says—“Is my brother-in-law offended because I am a good Scottish man? Because I have revenged the defacing of the tombs of my ancestors at Melrose upon Ralph Ivers? They were better men than he, and I ought to have done no less! And will he take my life for that? Little knows King Henry the skirts of Cairntable. I can keep myself there from the English host!”

On the farm of Glentaggart (the priest's glen), there was a chapel; nothing is known respecting it, and not a vestige of the building remains; but the font, which is stone, has been preserved.

Near Andershaw there was a chapel, and burying-ground connected with it; the font stone, after being mutilated by the builder's hammer, was put into a “drystone dyke.” Near the site of the chapel there is a well, called “the chapel well;” in purity and goodness it cannot be excelled; this spring is of extraordinary strength; it forms at once a stream remarkable for its volume of water.

At Parish-holm, west boundary of the parish, there was a chapel founded by James IV. “In 1531 James V. granted in Mortmain to Schir George Eirmair, the chaplain of said chapel, and to his successor there the four merk lands of Parroch-holm.”

About four miles east of Douglas there is a farm-house called “the chapel;” at this place there was a chapel or small church—no part of it remains; it furnished too readily materials for house-building to be spared. The chapel here, and those that were at Andershaw and Glentaggart, were places of worship before St Bride's Church of Douglas and the chapel at Parish-holm were built; church accommodation was amply provided for the people by the Roman Catholics, and the priests were comfortably supported.

Douglas is a “burgh of barony;” has a baron bailie, and a baron court, and there is a jail connected with the baron court. The culprit can be imprisoned only for a short time without examination, but he can be remanded again and again. Lately an improvement was made upon the jail; there are now two cells, formerly there was only one; when there happened to be two criminals—one a male, and the other a female—only one of them could be incarcerated at the same time. According to an old Scottish Act, the window or opening of the baron jail *must* “be to the street;” the reason given was, that the prisoner might not be forgotten and starved to death, as by the window being to the street he could make his necessities known. Thirty years ago, when the prisoner had the sympathy of the good dames near the jail, they handed him tea-and-toast between the bars of the window; since then the space between the bars is

greatly contracted; tea-and-toast cannot be introduced, but they can whisper him a word of comfort, and bid good night.

Of old, in Douglas, the baron bailie had great power, and exercised it in ecclesiastical matters. He apprehended and imprisoned parties who would not submit to the discipline of the church. He put out of the parish "incomers" who had not "*testificates*," and who either could not, or would not, procure them.

There are four libraries in town—Established Church Library, U. P. Church Library (400 vols., free), Free Church Library, Parochial School Library; one at *New Mains*, for the workmen connected with the Douglas estate; at Rigsid, one Sabbath School Library; at Table Stane, one Sabbath School Library.

There is a gas work in the parish, by a company, in £1 shares; price, to consumers, 7/6 the 1000 feet. The late Lord Douglas gave a donation of £200, to assist in erecting the work, that it might be a greater benefit to the town; the streets are *scantily* lighted from the donation; the work pays a high dividend.

After the Reformation two-thirds of St Bride's Church was appropriated to the service of the Protestant religion, and continued to be the parish church till 1781, when a new church was ordered on an eminence on the east side of the village. A part of the ruins was converted into the Baron jail and court house, after the Kirkton of Douglas had been made a burgh of Barony, sometime before 1668. The heaviest stroke fell upon St Bride's Church after it ceased to be a place of worship. Much of it was pulled down to raise the walls of the parish church. This wholesale delapidation was the work of a *Goth*—the factor to the Duke of Douglas. If the chancel had not contained sepulchral monuments belonging to the house of Douglas, the whole of the building would have been swept away. There is a tower with a bell at the west end of the chancel. There are some very old houses on the south of St Bride's Church. The lower storey of some of them is arched. These houses were connected with the church. St Bride's is in the middle of the churchyard. The old manse, glebe, and garden were situated within what now forms part of "*the policies*" of the castle. The ruins are carefully preserved. Many travellers (and the number is increasing) visit them, and express their admiration of these remains of antiquity.

The dress of the men in the middle of the last century was composed of a very coarse fabric. The cloth was of the natural colour of the wool, and called "*hodden grey*." Lairds thought themselves well dressed for church with a black *kelt* coat of their wives spinning and dying. The married women wore a "*close mutch*." Their Sunday gown was "*lindsey-woolsey*." The young women wore their hair tied round with a "*smood*," and the plaid drawn over their heads supplied the want of a bonnet. What a contrast between the past and the present age in female dress! Sixty years ago few were clothed in black at funerals. With some the only part of the black clothing was the coat. The company presented garments of almost

every colour. One part of the *dress* was grey, another part of it was blue, etc. The clothes at that time, without exception, were manufactured at home, and were in general of a coarse fabric. The artistic labour bestowed upon garments in that age did not indicate that the tailor had been guided by any *scientific* principles in *taking the measurement* of the wearer, and in the cutting of the cloth. The clothes were deemed a "*perfect fit*" if the person for whom they were made could *wriggle* himself into them. No matter how tight they were, or how loosely they hung about him; it was not a "*misfit*" unless they were so small as not to admit the body and its members. Tailors at the end of last century made the greater part of female apparel, at least the gown was made by them. Tailors sixty years ago and less went to the houses of their employers and "*made and mended*" clothes. It was a bustling time when the tailors were in the house. Home made clothing is now used only by the shepherds and the small farmers for "*every day's wear*."

The principal employment is handloom weaving. Nearly all the weavers are in the town. The number of weavers is 230. A few years ago the number was 300. Before end of last century there were thirty "*customer weavers*" in Douglas; now there are only two, and these are sufficient to make into cloth all the home spun materials. Boys are put *early* to the loom, and *too soon* become their "*own masters*." About twenty young women are handloom weavers. They earn their own bread, and also contribute to the support of the younger branches of the family, and in this *latter duty* they are more dutiful than their brothers.

The condition of the poor is greatly improved. In the olden time the weekly allowance doled out by the session was exceedingly scanty. Those who could walk received *tickets* or *badges* from the session giving them a *licence* to beg within the parish. Since the operation of the Poor Law Act the comfort of the poor is greatly increased by additional allowance and medical attendance. The poor in the parish of Douglas receive more from "*the board*" than the poor in the neighbouring parishes.

In the town there are grocers 10; bakers 2; weavers 230; watch-maker, etc., 1; drapers, etc., 5; banks two (Commercial and City of Glasgow); booksellers 2; shoemakers 3; tailors 6; butcher 1; surgeon 1; joiners 4; slaters 2; plasterer 1; plumber 1; dealers in crockery ware 3; carriers 2—one to Glasgow twice a-week, one to Edinburgh once a-week; coach 1; *dancing master* 1; *rural policeman*—his residence in Douglas—has a wide district—1; weavers' agents 3; lodging houses for vagrants and chapmen, etc., 4; smiths 2; a fiddler 1; saddler 1; chimney sweepers 3; mole catcher 1; post runner 1—every lawful day to Uddington and Rigside, etc.; innkeepers 6; a blind letter-carrier to New Mains, Castlemains, etc.

Every farmer had a plough made before he commenced the labour of the field. He provided wood, and engaged a carpenter to make the plough, and this was *always* accomplished by him in *one day*.

The farmer not only provided the wood, but also the necessary iron work. The plough was considered to be of good workmanship if it lasted, after a few repairs, in working order for a year. The carpenter received one shilling, with victuals, for a long day's work. Iron ploughs then were not dreamed of, ploughs which the farmer has found to be the best, notwithstanding the price paid for them.

At middle of last century there were no carts in the parish. Everything was carried on horseback—as grain to the mill, coals from the heugh or pit. This mode of transit may account for, in part, the narrow streets in towns which have any claim to antiquity. The vehicle which preceded the *cart* was the *car*. On it the corn was carried from the field to the barn-yard. In many respects the *car* is better adapted to a hilly country than the *cart*; where the *car* would be more suitable in the field than the *cart*.

A little before the end of last century the *gudwife*, when on horseback, was generally seated behind her husband, on a comfortable kind of saddle called a *pillion*. The riding-dress of the dame was in keeping with her plain every-day clothing, an ample "skirt" of home manufacture. If the day was fine, a black silk hood, drawn over a close "mutch," covered her head. If the day threatened rain, a grey woollen hood was the covering which she donned, and a home-spun cloak, of a fabric so close as to be almost waterproof. The *gudman's* "braid blue bonnet"—his body covering half cloak, half coat in form, and his "gamushions," were in harmony with the appearance of his dame. There was nothing of vulgarity in the mode of locomotion. It was in this way that Queen Elizabeth went to Parliament, when she rode through the streets of London, seated on a *pillion* behind the Lord-Chancellor.

It was not till near the end of the last century that umbrellas made their appearance in the parish. The first person who used one attracted the attention of old and young. Many satirical remarks were made upon the bearer of it. Its usefulness, with that of the *plaid*, was frequently discussed, and the conclusion universally arrived at was, that it was a useless article, and that it was a silly vanity that caused the individual to carry it. The first time that one was brought to church, some of the *unco guid* cried out against the act as a profanation of the Sabbath, and that it was more like going to the play than to the house of prayer.

At the beginning of this century there was "tent preaching" in the parish at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in July, by the Established Church, which set up "the tent" in the "kirk-yard." A number of the neighbouring churches were vacant on that day by the ministers being at Douglas; a number of both sexes from the parishes where the churches were vacant came to Douglas, and the gathering at the "tent" was great; many who came to Douglas did not come to worship, but to spend the day, as a holy-day, in recreation and sensual enjoyment, and not a few, on leaving the town, afforded evidence of the kind of potations in which they had indulged. The Lord's

Supper was administered by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in August, and on the Sabbath on which it was administered there was "tent preaching," and this continued to be the practice till lately. There being no public-house near Rigside, innkeepers came from Lanark and Douglas on the Sabbath morning with "tents" for the sale of porter, and ale, and spirits, etc.; the tents for *drinking in* were pitched within 200 yards of the tent for *preaching in*. Half-a-score, at least, of canvas-covered tents was considered not more than sufficient for furnishing refreshments for the people; these tents were full of company from morning to night; in the afternoon many were reeling about drunk, and two or three fights took place in the course of the day; when the assembly broke up, some were left on the field in a helpless state of drunkenness. The scenes described by Burns in his "Haly Fair" fall far short of those which were seen at Rigside. When servants made engagements for the summer half-year, this was one of the stipulations, viz., that they should have "Douglas' race fair day, and Rigside sacramental day to themselves." The abolition of tent preaching has been productive of good order and decency on "sacramental occasions." The want of tent preaching is regretted by some who had seen the tent in its palmy days, and who had visited it for the purpose of being amused.

Rigside is four miles north-east of Douglas, on the Ayr and Edinburgh road. The original name of the place was Newton, and it was designated by this name in the seventeenth and in the middle of the eighteenth century. The designation Rigside was derived from a house that bore that name in the district. It consists for the most part of colliers' houses. Lord James Douglas, the lord of the manor, caused new and comfortable cottages to be built in the room of those that were pulled down. The old habitations had been wretchedly constructed, and slovenly kept; and when pulled down, their appearance was miserable in the extreme.

Braidlea-burn is a small stream which has its source in the hills west, north-west of Douglas, and falls into the Douglas-water opposite the town. It runs into a deep ravine clothed with natural wood. In this ravine good Sir James Douglas, with his little band of trusty followers, secreted himself after leaving Hazleside on that Palm Sunday when he slew the English in the chancel of St Bride's Church, took possession of the Castle of Douglas, and razed it to the ground. It was in the ravine of Braidlea-burn that he waited for the signal of advance, to be given by his faithful servant, "Doughty Dickson," who went in disguise as a "thrasher," with arms beneath his cloak. The place in the ravine where the ambuscade rested was about 400 yards from the church, and in sight of it, as there were no buildings on the west side of the churchyard.

Tradition assigns the following reason why James V. so frequently visited Douglasdale:—That his Majesty, when he appeared in Douglasdale, was on his way to visit a "lady" of the name of Lindsay, who lived a few miles south-east of Uddington, where he slept one

night. His connexion with the lady was in keeping with the character which history has given us of "the King of the Commons." The greater part of his time was spent in visiting the many mistresses which he had in various parts of the kingdom. His followers said it was to make himself minutely acquainted with the state of the country that he strolled through in disguise. Few believed that apology then, and fewer believe it now.

Smiling-gill is a small dell or hollow, about 400 yards west of Douglas, and nearly opposite to it. It is a pleasant and retired spot, and for open-air preaching a more suitable place could not be found. In this little dell the Reformed Presbyterians (or Cameronians as they were commonly designated) about the middle of the last century administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. There was a great assembly when that "ordinance" was to be "administered." Many came from a great distance in Scotland, and some even from Ireland, regardless of toil and expense. A number of ministers engaged in the work. The services were exceedingly protracted. Many inhabitants of Douglas, eighty years ago, went to the "Craig-brachead," a little eminence on the west side of the town, and adjoining to it, from which the place where the dell was situated (but not the dell itself) could be seen, and there heard, at three o'clock on Monday morning, the singing of psalms, that part of the service which should have been concluded on Sabbath evening, but which had been postponed on account of the length of the previous services, until three o'clock on Monday morning; after this there was a cessation or interval of seven hours before the commencement of the proper work on Monday. Many, during the hours of rest, never left the place of worship, but having wrapped themselves in their plaids, etc., lay down to sleep, at least to lie in a recumbent posture till the work of the day began. The fervour of the mountain preacher was not cooled by the protracted services of Sabbath, and the attention of the multitudes was unabated. The practice of their fathers, during many years of persecution, to worship in the open air, and to administer the sacraments in some secluded spot, had been adopted by them, and they found themselves more at home on the mountain side than in the comfortably seated meeting-house, where they could then worship God, none daring to make them afraid.

Janet Clelland lived in "Slidderie Brae," then a street in Douglas, with houses only on the south side; then unpaved with "stepping-stanes." Here and there, after a fall of rain, the street was in a slippery state; hence the name of "Slidderie Brae." Capt. Paton, who was severely wounded in the skirmish at Ayr's Moss, and taken prisoner, was brought to Douglas on the evening of the day of the fight, with his wounds undressed. Janet Clelland, a "motherly and handy woman," dressed his wounds, and administered to his comforts as far as circumstances would permit. Honourable mention is made of her by Wodrow. The house in which she lived is still standing. Janet Clelland was "a mother in Israel," and her memory lives with

those who take an interest in the history of those who struggled, and bled, and died, on behalf of civil and religious liberty.

There are a number of mineral springs in the parish. There are three strong chalybeate springs near the town—one at Springhill, in a plantation behind the house; another in Mansefield; and a third at Braehead. The water of these springs is more strongly impregnated with iron than the water of some celebrated chalybeate wells. The water, sprinkled on clothes lying on the washing-green, makes them red with the oxide of iron. When a little strong tea is poured into a tumbler half filled with the water, the mixture soon becomes black as ink—the gallic acid having combined with the iron in the water: and one equally strong is at Elvanshill-wood. There are also a few springs so strongly impregnated with the carbonic of lime, that the spouts at kettles in daily use are soon closed up by it. There is one of this kind and strength at Wildshaw lime works. No medicinal use is made of these springs. For drinking they are not agreeable, except to an acquired taste. They cannot be used in the washing of clothes, and the chalybeate is ruinous to clothes when it is applied to them on the bleaching-green.

Robert Dick is the blind letter-carrier from the post-office, Douglas (but not officially connected with it), to Castlemains, the residence of Thomas Rennie Scott, Esq., Chamberlain to the Countess of Home. Robert Dick is a wonderful man, considering his age and total blindness. He was a soldier under the late Lord Archibald Douglas, when Colonel of the Forfarshire Militia. His eye-sight having failed him from amaurosis, he was discharged, and returned to Douglas, that he might earn a comfortable livelihood. Mr Scott employed him to carry his letter-bag daily to and from Castlemains to the post-office at Douglas. When a "runner" was appointed by the post-office, for daily and free delivery of letters, etc., between Douglas and Rigsid— which included all the places visited by the blind carrier—Mr Scott did not accept of the free delivery, but retained his faithful bagman at full pay. For many years the old soldier has punctually performed his postal duties. In summer and in winter, in heat and cold, in rain and in sleet, in frost and in snow, he may be seen holding on the noiseless tenor of his way. So well is he acquainted with the track over which he daily moves, that he can tell at which part of it he is as correctly as if he was blessed with perfect vision. Not only does he find his way to Castlemains, etc., but he can move on with equal ease and certainty to Uddington, and deliver letters, papers, and small parcels with which he has been entrusted. No complaints have ever been made against the blind letter-carrier for any neglect of duty. A money letter is *safe*, and this is more than can be said of it if committed to the post-office, where it is at the mercy of dissipated and pilfering officials.

Traditionary statements, if not recorded, will soon be lost. Many curious things have already perished. In the olden time, at "rockings," the old and elderly of both sexes entertained and amused one

another with traditionary tales and anecdotes of various kinds; while the younger branches were enjoying themselves with fun and frolic. Newspapers have given a fatal blow to tradition. The extinction of it is only a matter of time, and that time will soon come. Now the conversation is not about what was *said* and *done* in bygone ages, but about the news of the day. With what zest did our fathers, the patriarchs of the parish, with the "nappy ale" mantling in the "bicker," take up, for instance, the traditions respecting the Covenanters, and as they quaffed the generous "barley bree," became warmer and louder in their praises of the heroic sufferers in the "reeling time!" Now it is politics, or something as unprofitable. With regard to truth, there may have been more of it in *tradition* than there may be in the newspapers. J. J.

[The "Rough Notes on the Parish of Douglas" were contributed by a minister who had been upwards of forty years in charge of a chapel there, and who recently demitted his charge to spend the last years of a useful life among friends resident in the south-east of Scotland. His paper shows him to be an amiable man. A. M.]

[The remarks on seeking for gold at Leadhills should have been given in continuation of the paper by J. N. at page 48.—A. M.]

At Leadhills, the search for gold, as an article of commerce, had been abandoned, although small quantities continued to be obtained by desultory and unauthorised washings, and sold as objects of curiosity. In 1863, however, the search for gold was more generally resumed by the miners at Leadhills during their leisure hours; and in a few months many thousand grains were procured, principally from the head of Longcleugh burn, the scene of Bulmer's operations. The average quantity of gold obtained per day was about twelve grains. This, considering the inefficient means used, and the small and rude apparatus employed in washing, is a good proof that it still might be wrought to profit. At the head of Longcleugh burn, as well as at many other places, the debris is upwards of fifteen feet in depth, the whole of which has more or less gold in it, producing, on an average, five grains per cubic yard of earth. Between this debris and the rock there is a layer of clay, mixed with which are gravel and oxide of iron, varying from one to ten inches thick, which is very rich of gold, producing ten grains per cubic foot. The largest nugget obtained in 1863 weighed seventy-two grains, being much less than those formerly procured, viz., from one to thirty ounces.

The Lanarkshire gold field extends for about twenty-five miles in length by twelve miles in width, yet it is only on Crawford Moor, in the neighbourhood of Leadhills, along the banks of the Glengonar and Shortcleugh waters and their tributaries, viz., over about eight square miles, that gold has ever been found in any great quantities.

From this space of ground, according to the best information that can be procured, upwards of £500,000 worth of gold has been obtained.

The rocks in the district are of the inferior stratified series, under the grauwacke group, consisting of gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, and are traversed in every direction by auriferous quartz and other veins. These veins, with the exception of the one mentioned as being found "powdered with small gold" at Longcleugh-head, have never been wrought for gold, although small specks of the precious metal have been discovered in several of them at the surface; and it is quite evident that from these quartz veins the gold has been washed and dispersed over the district. It is very possible that from some at least of these veins, if proper means were adopted for reducing the quartz, a profitable yield might be realised. Here also, as well as in other gold regions, these veins must have been much richer at the surface than below; otherwise, as large nuggets would have been obtained in working them as are found in the alluvial deposits, which has not been the case as yet. Have therefore reason to think that none of the quartz veins in this district will produce gold—much, if any, below the surface. Indeed, there is sufficient data to prove that the auriferous quartz veins become degraded, as they descend, into veins of lead; for in the immediate vicinity of Leadhills, where the veins are now rich in lead, gold in large quantities has been obtained from the alluvial deposits on the sides of the streams traversing the said veins. This fact can only be accounted for by the supposition that these deposits have been washed off from the surface of the veins, which now at a lower depth produce lead.

J. N.

The Leadhills district of the parish of Crawford has received fair attention, in the "History of the Mines at Leadhills," as given at pages 50 to 63, Vol. I. of this Work; in the quotations from Penant's tour last century; in the graphic article from *Household Words* of 1852; and the excellent paper by J. N. on the present state and prospects of the mines, with the account of gold-finding there; and no one could better inform on the subject, as the works are under his direction; and large as the recent outlay has been, it has already resulted in employing nearly double the number of miners, and at wages twice what they are reported to have been in 1857. The church at Leadhills forms part of the building locally known as the Hall—the shooting quarters of the Earls of Hopetoun, and home of their representative in the village. The accommodation in the church is good, the attendance regular, and the minister an earnest labourer among a flock living within the square mile which forms the reclaimed land in this upland district. A movement has recently taken place which has resulted in securing money enough to endow the chapel, and render it in future a church—*quoad sacra*. The manse is one of the least comfortable in Scotland; small in size, low in site, and most uninviting in appearance; but its present occupant has a library

of extent and value rare for the district. The bracing air of the southern Highlands of Scotland does much to maintain the health of the miners,—otherwise their houses are ill ventilated; but it is one of the institutions of the locality to have a doctor, and one more experienced or more worthy it might be hard to find anywhere than is the present medical attendant of the miners. Born in the village, on the field in the Peninsula, North America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, he came home again, and has long been the educated and the hospitable man of the village; and few visit it who have not heard of his well-earned good name.

Crowning a knoll near the lower end of the village, is the kirkyard, of considerable extent, well enclosed, and thickly overgrown with grass, rank and tall, compared with the sparse vegetation around. The headstones—upright and well lettered—are numerous, and remarkable in that the legend of the accidents which so frequently bring death to the miner, are cut into—written on these memorials of the dead. At page 41 of this volume the Scotch miner is taunted with his love of “heavy literature”—his preference for the theological works of Chalmers to those of Channing, and the scarcity of light reading on the shelves of the Leadhills Library. This is more smart than accurate, as the catalogue of books shows on its pages the novels of Scott, Galt, and others; with a choice selection of books on biography, travels, chemistry, etc. A. M.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

Page 6, line 14—For “608,” read, “606.”

Page 7, line 9—For “Their capital,” read, “The important city of Goden, on the Firth of Forth.”

Page 18, line 28—For “axe,” read, “hammer.”

Page 19, line 1—“A short distance outside the rampart.” It has, since this was written, been ascertained that the well referred to is situated upwards of a mile from this camp. We may here state that the pre-parochial antiquities of the parish of Lesmahago have been, since these pages were written, investigated with the utmost care and diligence by J. B. Greenshields, Esq., yr. of Kerse, to whom, indeed, we were indebted for most of our information on the subject. As he has now concentrated the information he has obtained into his “Annals of Lesmahago,” we refer our readers to that work for details.

Page 19, line 10—Delete, “or Fauldhouse.”

Page 20, line 5—After “jet,” insert, “or rather cannel coal.”

Page 20, line 6—For “Two similar celts,” read, “A similar celt.”

Page 20, line 7—“Another at Rogerhill.” This is the same weapon as that described in page 18, as in the possession of Hope Vere, Esq.

Page 20, line 27—“Eighteen others.” There is every reason to believe that there were only two urns found in this locality.

- Page 20, line 29—For “Leeland,” read, “Lee land.”
- Page 26, line 21—“Stone font.” See Vol. II, p. 56.
- Page 31, line 27—“A still larger example.” When this was written, we had only seen an engraving of this weapon. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of inspecting the implement itself, and have now no hesitation in stating, that our idea of it was a wrong one—that it is correctly described in the catalogue of the Arch. Museum in Edinburgh, 1856-7, and that it is, looking to its size, a hammer, although of such an unusual shape, that without adverting to its dimensions it might easily be mistaken for a large flail stone.
- Page 56, line 13—Delete “the younger.”
- Page 59, line 23—After “purchased,” insert, “or leased.”
- Page 69, line 20—For “Alexander I,” read, “Alexander II.”
- Page 150, line 23—For “baillie,” read, “taille.”
- Page 161, line 11 from bottom of page—For “270, 336, 316, 409, 318, 413,” read, “270, 336; 316, 409; 318, 413.”
- Page 166, line 5—For “pp.,” read, “p. 272, No. 329.”
- Page 184, line 22—For “1699,” read, “1669.”
- Page 189, line 33—For “92,” read, “92*.”
- Page 191, line 33—For “1699,” read, “1669.”
- Page 239, last line—For “We have already seen he was censured,” read, “He was censured, as we afterwards have occasion to mention more particularly.”
- Page 242, line 2—For “1783,” read, “1683.”
- Page 391, line 31—For “Plate XIV.,” read, “Plate XV., Figs. 1 & 2.”
- Page 442, line 7—For “1740,” read, “1704.”

VOL. II.

- Page 41, line 30—For “Alexander,” read, “Archibald.”
- Page 46, line 7—For “took,” read, “book.”
- Page 60, line 8—Delete “largely increased the possessions of the family, by his marriage with one of the daughters and co-heiress of Sir John Crawford of Crawfordjohn, and.” This statement has been continually made in the histories of the house of Douglas, but is evidently erroneous. See Vol. I, p. 122.
- Page 93, line 7—For “James,” read “William.”
- Page 113—For “John, Lord Somerville,” read, “Somerville of Cambusnethan.”
- Page 137, line 7—For “second marquis,” read, “third marquis.”
- Page 142, line 24—For “Sir William,” read, “Sir James.”
- Page 205, line 7—This statement is inaccurate, as there was no allegation that the conveyance of the lands of Draffan was forged. This accusation is confined to the barony of Crawfordjohn, etc., and the lands of Draffan were resigned as an equivalent of the back rent of them and certain moveable property, that Sir James Hamilton of Fynart had appropriated to himself without legal authority.
- Page 215, line 8—After “would,” insert “not.”

Page 235, line 7—In giving this date we followed Wodrow, but since these pages were in type, we have found the following document among the Lauderdale papers in the British Museum. (Add. MSS., 23,116, fol. 121:—

“Edin. 1 April, 1679.—The phannatticks in Clidsdale are still so bold to resist and to assault the King’s forces by force of arms. I gave formerly account that a party of armed men, well mounted on horseback, had surpris’d two or thrie dragoons in their quarters in the paroch of Lesmahagoe in Clidsdale. And what is now to be informed is the second part of the same tune, which is as follows:— Upon Sunday last, early in the morning, Major White (whose company of foot lyes at Lanark) got notice of a field conventicle which was to be kept within the paroch of Lesmahagoe (which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton). This being a great distance for foot to march and to come in time to dissipate them, the major commanded out a party of twenty dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Dalzell and Ensigne Menzies; upon their march to the place, they observed several persons at a distance going to the conventicle, some of which they followed. All of them took the mosses, where they catcht three or four prisoners, and left six dragoons to guard them. The rest of the dragoons went on to the place where the conventicle was kept, and ordered the other six to follow. Before they came at the place they took other thrie prisoners on horse-back, well mounted and well armed, and thereafter they observed where the conventicle was, but at that distance could not perceive that ther ver armed men. Then they marched and put a hill betwixt them and the conventicle, thinking thereby to surprize them. Bot when they came over the hill they perceived thrie or four companies of foot drawn up in order, about a hundreth a piece, and a troop of horse about sixty. Ther were of the foot about a hundreth and twenty armed with muskets and firlocks, the rest were armed with swords, halberts, and pickforks, and such like. The troop of horse were vell mounted, all of them had holster pistols, and many of them had carebines. Several of them had periwiggs and stuff cloaks, and some of them blew when they perceived the dragoons advancing (who wer bot fourteen with ther officers). The Whiggs formally drew out a party of eighty foot and advanced, the rest designed to surround the dragoons; whereupon the officers of the dragoons required them, in the King’s name, to dissipate; whereupon the commander of the Whiggs’ horse answered disdainfully, Farts in the King’s teeth and the counsells, and all that has sent you, for we appear year for the King of heaven; and immediately thereafter the commanded party of the Whiggs presented and fired, and at the same time the dragoons fired upon them, and immediately thereafter the Whiggs’ horse and foot fell in pell mell upon the dragoons, and wounded Lieut. Dalzell mortally, one whereof in the groyn or lisk with a partisan or pitchfork, and took him and seven dragoons prisoners. The Ensigne and the other seven dragoons made their retreat and escaped. The first

six dragoons that guarded the thrie prisoners thought it fitt never to come up, bot went straight back to Lanark with ther prisoners. The scuffle fell out about eleven o'clock on Sunday. After this they read the covenant to the Lieut. lying upon the ground wounded, and thereafter went to ther conventicle, wher ther was four sermons and lectures, and at seven o'clock at night they dismissed the Lieut. and the seven dragoons ther prisoners, bot kept their horse and armes; one of the commanders of the Whiggs' foot was knowne to be of the name of Cleland, whose fater lives in the town of Douglas. The captain of the Whiggs' horse is supposed one Hamiltoune, second son to the deceased Sir Thomas Hamiltoune of Prestoune. The rest are not yet knowne. Major White, immediately upon notice of this, sent several parties to follow the Whiggs, and to try whether they wer dissipate or wer yet together in army, and at the same time dispatched hither Ensigne Menzies, who gave this account to the committee of council this day at ten o'clock, and ve expect further account from Major White and my Lord Ross to-morrow what has further followed upon this. The committee is to report this to the council the morrow, and no doubt the council will send to yr. Grace the Major's letter, with what further account they get of this affair upon Thursday next. Ther is five or six prisoners sent in by my Lord Airlie from Kerse and Teviotdale, who are great rogues but of mean quality. This proves to be no good effects of the meeting at Hamiltoune that I wrote of by the last, at which meeting the Earle of Pearth was, and this day it is reported here that he is gone or going to London."

This document is not only interesting as a confidential account of the occurrence, drawn up for the information of the Government at the time, or from its discrepancy with Wodrow, but from the evidence it gives us of a *secret* military organisation among the Covenanters, which fully accounts for their unexpected success at Drumclog, and throws a new light upon many of the after proceedings of the officers and troops employed by the Government.

Page 273, l. 25—For "Mr Robert Burns," read "Mr Robert Birnie."

Page 318, line 2—For "Reformation," read "Restoration."

Page 332, line 12—Delete from "He married" to the end of the paragraph, and insert "He married Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lamington, by whom he had a daughter, who married Robert Dundas of Anniston. Their daughter and heiress married Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, by whose grandson the property is now held." (*See Lamington and Carstairs.*)

Page 340, line 20—For "1639," read "1369."

Page 412, line 10—For "Lady Carmichael," read "Lady Margaret Carmichael."

Page 509, line 4—For "1433," read "1543."

G. V. I.

Further Corrigenda will be found at the close of this Volume.—A. M.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA EXTRA—SEE PAGE 200.

VOL. II.—Page 208, Line 20.

Since this was written, our attention has been called to a passage in Stair's Institutes, B. iii., t. 5, sec. 50, which explains the nature of these competing briefs. Colonel Bannatyne married Marion, the daughter of the Laird of Blackwood. In contemplation of these nuptials, her father conveyed his estate to the Colonel "and the heirs, to be procreate betwixt him and her; which failing, to the heirs of the said Marion Weir by any other lawful husband, which failing, to the heirs of Bannatyne." Colonel Bannatyne died without issue of the marriage. His widow afterwards married Mr William Laurie, by whom she had a son. The question then arose whether, under the above destination, the estate belonged to the heirs of Colonel Bannatyne, or to the son of the second marriage. It was compromised by the son succeeding to the estate, and paying a sum of money to the Laird of Corehouse as the heir of his brother.

Vol. II., p. 418, line 13, for 1660, read 1650; and p. 419, line 15; p. 457, line 22, the same correction. Vol. II., p. 181, line 2, for "p. 26," read "p. 58;" p. 226, line 11, for "William," read "Robert;" p. 402, 2d line from bottom, for "1660," read "1670;" p. 513, line 10, for "1662," read "1626." G. V. I.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this Work to a close, some commentary on the contents of the third—the Appendix Volume—may be allowable.

The article, pp. 1–18, on the agriculture of the Upper Ward, will be found good, having been produced by one of the most enterprising of the tenant-farmers of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

John Taylor, who is reported to have died at Leadhills in the 137th year of his age, has due notice paid both to the story of his life, and the experience of his latter years—as see pp. 19–21.

The Old Bridge of Lanark—the paper, pp. 22–31—as to its structure, and the funds whence raised, is curious and suggestive as to the ways of the people, and the relative importance of places in Scotland at date of its erection.

The Clydesdale Upper Ward Society, which has prospered well, has some curious rules, introduced in paper given at pp. 31, 32; as, that the entrants “must be Protestants,” and “must not swear or profane the Sabbath,” etc.

The article which is headed “Crawford,” pp. 33–35, is the corrected version promised at p. 81, Vol. I.

Leadhills, as noticed by Pennant, in 1782, pp. 35, 36; from the “*Household Words*,” August, 1852, pp. 36–43; by J. N., pp. 43–48; and by A. M., pp. 196, 197; has had fair attention, but not more than was due to the locality.

Ordnance Survey results, as to acreage of parishes in the Upper Ward, and occupied as land, roads, villages, water, or railways, are given at p. 49, and in such form as may prove instructive.

The mountain heights, as shown on Ordnance sheets, and the rivers and streams in the Upper Ward, are reported at pp. 50, 51.

Ordnance Survey measurements, as to the soil in its character and extent, houses, domains, works, etc., are fully reported upon, pp. 52–59—and that analysis was laborious.

Census figures, 1755 to 1861, are given at p. 60, for the parishes in the Upper Ward, noting increase or decrease therein; also population of the villages, etc., in the district.

Valuation Roll papers for 1858-9 have been largely made use of in showing the distribution of property, etc., in the Upper Ward; and the results at various dates, given p. 61, may be valuable.

Distribution of property in the various parishes of the Ward occupies pp. 62-79, and will be instructive as to the relative positions of the estate-holders in the district.

Farms—of what value on the Roll, and how placed in the district—will be found reported at pp. 80-98.

Index to properties in the Ward will be found at pp. 99-103.

„	proprietors, names of,	„	„	103-107.
„	farms,	„	„	108-117.
„	tenants,	„	„	117-126.

In constructing the above pages, it will be seen that, while the number of lines in each page are alike, the entries are in three alphabetical sets, those largest in value taking precedence.

Rent advance on farms, chiefly pastoral, will be found at p. 127; and the increase on those reported between 1857 and 1863 may be suggestive of the prosperity of the flock-master.

Factors on the estates in the Upper Ward, with their addresses, etc., may prove useful to parties seeking “locations” there.

Magnates of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire are noticed, p. 129, with reference figures, showing the estate or “stake” the parties may have in the district.

Mansion, domain, wood, etc., on the estates; those resident wholly, partially, or non-resident, given in due order, pp. 130, 131.

House, villa, ground, wood, grass park, etc., of the estates of second class size, are shown in pp. 134, 135.

Distribution of estate property in the Ward, p. 136.

„ farms leased in the Ward, p. 137.

Nomenclature of proprietors in the Ward, pp. 138, 139.

„ large lease-holders in the Ward, p. 140.

The entries in the statistical pages in this volume have numeral references on the margin, which, being consecutive, may be readily found, and are frequently called attention to in the topographic sections of Volumes I. and II.

Page 141 shows the parochial arrangements of the Upper Ward, with the names of the teachers of the parish; the ministers of the Free and U.P. Churches are also given.

At page 142 and 143 an attempt is made to show the agricultural statistics of sixty of the larger farms in the parishes of Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Wiston and Robertson, Symington, Dolphinton, and Carnwath, and such information has been made frequent use of in the topographic text of Volumes I. and II.

At p. 144 are the general statistics of the Ward—perhaps the most suggestive page in this volume.

Culter, Notes on, 145-160, by J. W. B., will prove instructive to those interested in that pretty district; the note as to increase of rents on the Culter-Allers estate, and the memorial as to the teinds of Culter and Kilbucho, may prove also valuable.

Douglas, Notes on, by J. H., pp. 160-166, and those on Douglasdale by J. J., pp. 169-195, are curious, interesting, and were prepared by gentlemen well qualified to report on a district with which they have been long and respectably connected.

Bodinglee farm, tacks of for 1727 and 1794, may prove curious as to the tenure of land in the last century.

“Gold at Leadhills” is an instructive paper.

Addenda et Corrigenda, by G. V. L., are few—pp. 197, 200, and 256.

Indices, pp. 200-256, are extensive, and, it may be, needful in volumes aspiring to prove useful as those of reference.

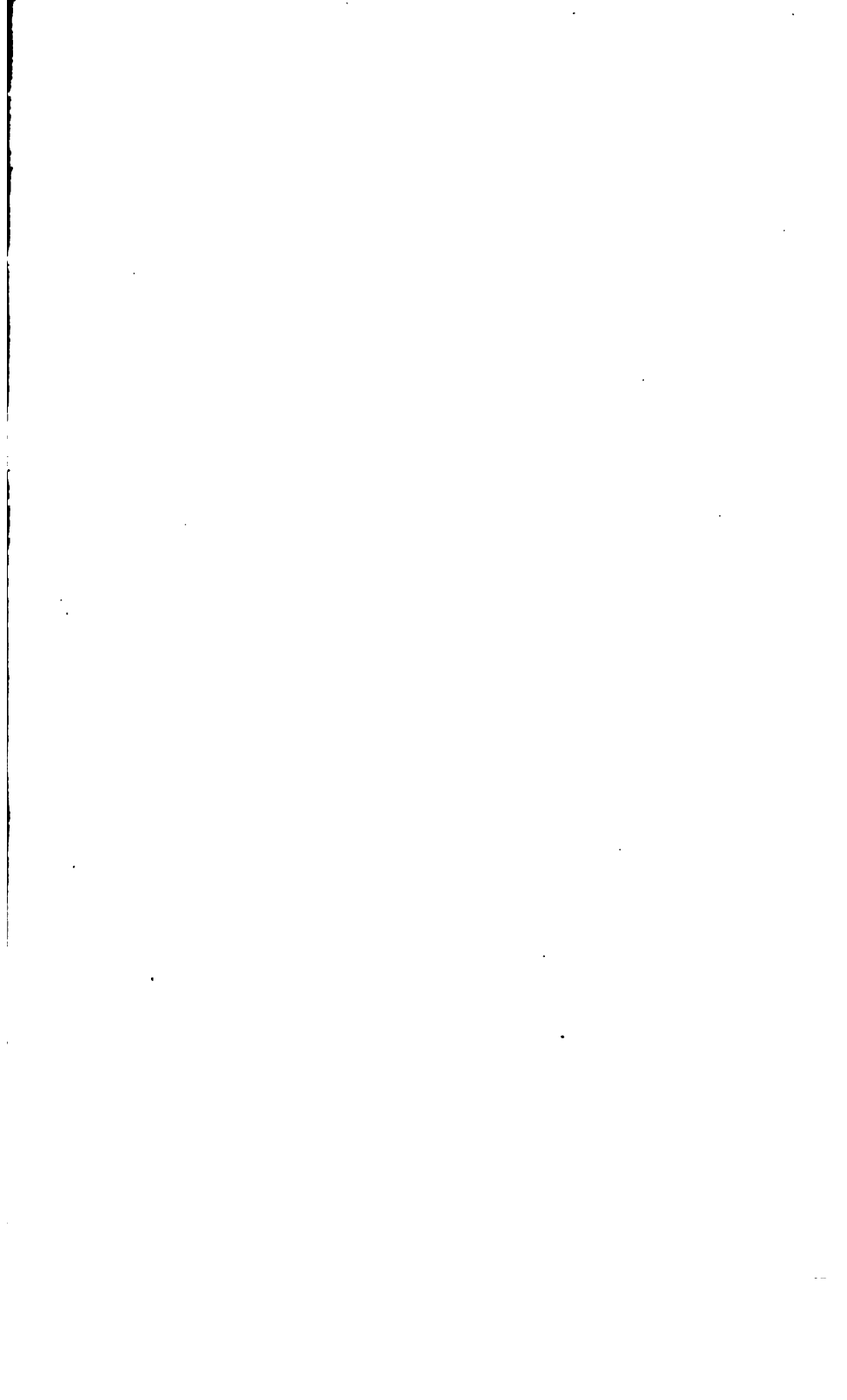
A. M.

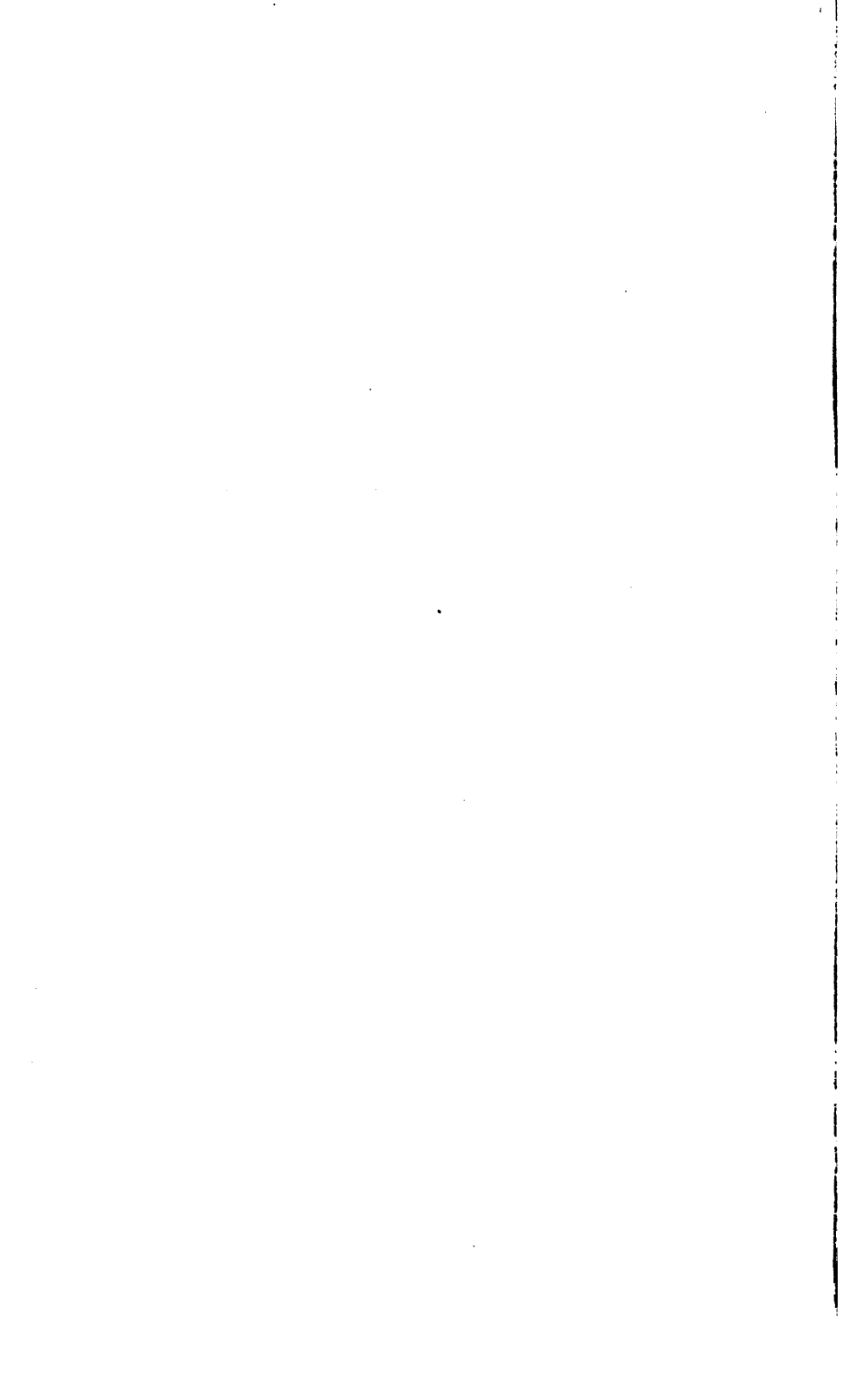
The “Items of Inquiry,” as originally drawn up for this Work, are reprinted in beginning of this volume, and will show that the field of information looked into was large; and it is trusted that the task undertaken has been faithfully attended to.

June 30, 1864.

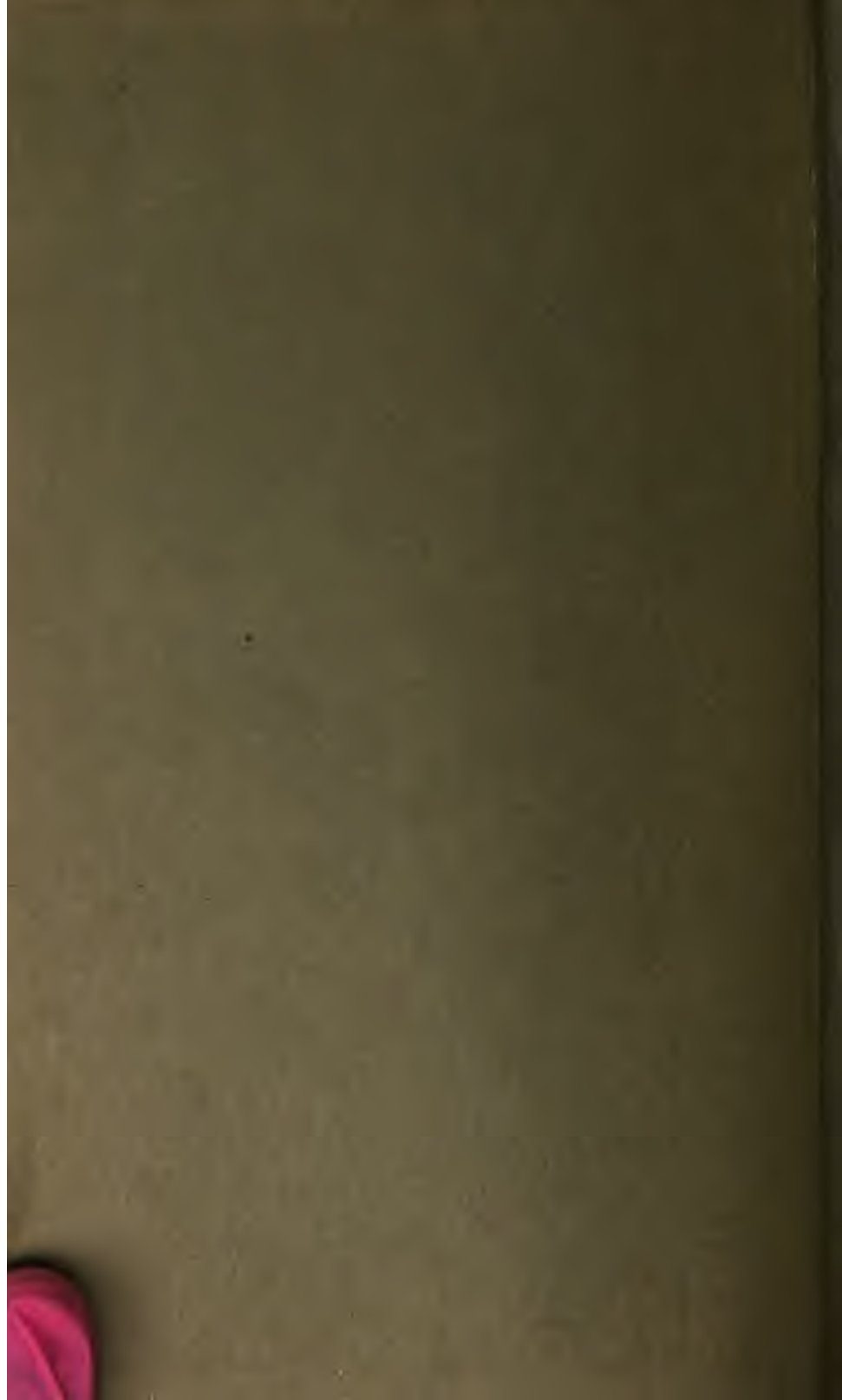
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